The Literary Digest

PUBLIC OPINION, combined July 7th, 1906, with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Vol. XXXIII., No. 20. Whole No. 865. NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 17, 1906. Price Per Copy, 10c.

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CONTENTS

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

What Remains of Hearstism 703
A Republican Congress 704
Other State Results 705
The Ousting of Stuyvesant Fish 706
A Notable Secretary of the Interior 708
Another Presidential Precedent Shattered 708
Defeat of Joint-Statehood 709
"An Executive Lynching" 710

FOREIGN COMMENT:

Pause in the Russian Revolution 711
End of Capital Punishment in France 711
Race Suicide in England 712
The Triumph of Picquart 712
Growth of the One-Man Power 713
Life among the Moles at Court 713
The Question of Cuban Annexation 714

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

The Psychology of Artistic Genius 715
A Motor that Runs by Lightning 715
An Unlikely Invention 716
Concrete Armor for Holland's Dikes 716
To Save Life in Mines 717
Radium a Compound 717
Rise and Progress of Soap 718
Advisability of Eating More Fruit 718
The Caliber of a Gun 718
How Hot is the Moon? 719
Earthquakes and Polar Variations 719

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

The Country Church Menaced by the Automobile 720
Women to Fill the Thinning Clerical Ranks . . . 720
How the Bible Dwarfs Other Literature 721
Sam Jones, the Scourging Evangelist 721
Service Rendered by Destructive Criticism . . . 722

LETTERS AND ART:

The Father of Modern Italian Drama 723
Pictures in Masquerade 723
The "Foreign Student" Protests 724
What Chicago Thinks of "Peer Gynt" 726

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS 727-728

MISCELLANEOUS 729-742

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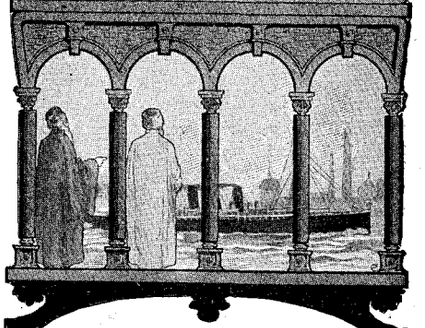

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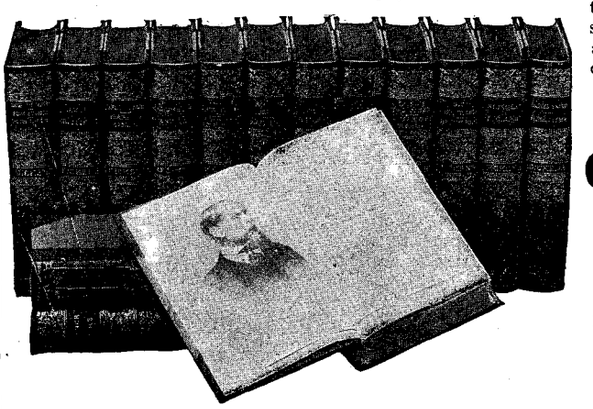

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION, combined July 7, 1906, with THE LITERARY DIGEST

VOL. XXXIII., NO. 20 NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 17, 1906 WHOLE NUMBER, 865

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

WHAT REMAINS OF HEARSTISM.

"RETURNS from the entire State indicate the election of the Independence League and Democratic state ticket with the exception of William R. Hearst." This simple but dramatic sentence appears without comment in the news columns of Mr. Hearts's *Evening Journal*. In the editorial page of the same issue *The Journal* says good-by to politics "for the present"; and, turning its face resignedly "back to other things," it informs its readers that "we are preparing, and shall issue, a statement about the importance of keeping your feet warm in winter—especially while asleep." The election of the rest of the ticket in conjunction with the emphatic defeat of their chief is regarded by the press as a stinging rebuke to Mr. Hearst's methods and ambitions, and at the same time a solemn warning to the Republican party in New York. Many papers find in the results grounds for the twin propositions that "any Democrat but Hearst would have been elected" and that "no Republican but Hughes could have won." There was one paramount issue, says *The Tribune* (Rep.), and that was Hearst, "who was not only beaten but rebuked by the poor show he makes in comparison with his commonplace associates on the ticket." On the other hand, we are reminded that there is a sobering aspect to the election, since the Hearst movement undoubtedly spoke of a great protest and popular revolt. Thus *The Wall Street Journal* (financial), while well pleased with the result of the election, emphasizes the need of a continued and aggressive fight against "anarchy in high places, the violation of law in the name of high finance, the suppression of fair competition, and the corrupt alliance between commercialism and politics." A more remote observer, the London *Times*, referring to Mr. Hughes's statement that his feeling was one of responsibility rather than elation, says:

"There is, indeed, no place for elation. The State and the Union have been saved for the present from the consequences which would have been likely to follow a victory for Hearst, but unless the warning which the vote of so many thousands of electors for such a man contains is taken to heart in season those consequences may only be deferred. It is the monstrous and ostentatious employment of money as an engine of oppression and wrong among a people who are intelligent and devoted to freedom which alone has made the career of Hearst possible, and which will assuredly make the career of him or another of his kind one day successful unless the unmitigated sway and flagrant worship of the dollar be checked."

The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) finds in Governor-elect Hughes "the almost unique spectacle of a public man pledging himself as earnestly after election as before," and cites in evidence a speech in which he says: "I shall address myself to the task of squaring the administration of government with the interest of the people, confident that I may rely upon the support of all good citizens, not only those who voted for me, but also those who, in the intensity of their desire to end abuses, voted for my opponent." The same paper goes on to say:

"But what can he or any man do? Well, Mr. Hughes can apply with great advantage his rare business talent to the business of the State. He can introduce method, economy, efficiency, where they are sorely lacking. Useless commissions, the surplusage of employees, dawdlers fattening on the Treasury, he can cut away. The Railroad Commission he can reform by decapitation; that agency of the State, usually either a fraud or a farce, a live and fearless Governor could make a really effective instrument to bring railway corporations to their senses and the people to their rights. Mr. Hughes can also carry out his pledge to look sharply into the Banking Department; to investigate the political use made of banks and trust companies. . . . . .

"Above and beyond all this, however, something must be done to satisfy the deep craving for a more perfect establishment of justice in our public affairs. This is the thing that counts. It is the rankling sense of injustice somewhere that lends to the Hearst movement the only significance which the moralist and the statesman need consider. The rest falls away, on scrutiny—the shouting, the vulgarity, the self-seeking. What is left is the attitude of dumb protest, with the threat of revolt behind; and when 600,000 voters stand in that attitude, it is time for a government of the people to heed the signal. . . . . .

"Neither labor nor capital can rightly ask anything of the State except to be given a fair chance and to be freed from fetters. Yet there is a root of dissatisfaction and suspicion which can be torn out by an upright governor and an honest legislature. It is the special privilege, the bought favor, the sinister influence, the corrupt alliance which have so often made Albany execrated. And it is to the removal of this prevalent feeling that wealth and political power can freely work their will at the seat of government that Mr. Hughes should bend his best efforts. He can so resent corporate dictation and expose corporate intrigue; can so exalt justice for all above privilege for the few; can come down with such moral indignation upon the complots of conscienceless politicians and wicked rich men as to show the people that there is an orderly and lawful way of correcting abuses and defeating encroachments upon public rights and securing the general welfare, and that resort to upheaval and violence is as needless and foolish as it would be to put trust in a characterless demagog."

The Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Ind). points out that Hearst would have been powerless had there not been "a foundation of truth for his attacks"; and the New York *Journal of Commerce* (financial) asks whether the Republican party will learn its lesson and give Hughes the support necessary to fulfil the promise of his election.

Says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.):

"Hearst, tho failing of election, has given illegal and oppressive corporations and corrupt politicians a lesson and a warning not to be forgotten nor lightly to be disregarded There is likely to be more than a semblance of reform from within, lest a worse thing happen; and at least this much good has come out of the Hearst evil. The fear of the devil, as well as of the Lord, may conceivably be the beginning of a wisdom that will counsel prudence if not righteousness."

The Evening Post, already quoted, makes the following piquant

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MR. BRYAN—"ALAS, POOR HEARST, I KNEW HIM WELL."
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune.*

comment upon the result: "'Hearst is the greatest creator of intelligent discontent that this country has ever seen.'—Arthur Brisbane. Yes; so intelligent that it leaves Hearst 60,000 behind his ticket."

A REPUBLICAN CONGRESS.

THE cutting down of the Republican majority in Congress from 112 to 56 does not seem to dampen the spirits of the Republican editors or cheer the hearts of the Democrats. The Republican leaders, in fact, aver that the present big majority is unwieldy and hard to manage, and profess thankfulness that it will be smaller in the next Congress. In the Senate, on the other hand, the Republican majority is so increased by the election of Republican legislatures in various States that "for the first time since Reconstruction," as the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) notes, the Republicans will have a two-thirds vote, thus obviating the necessity of winning over Democratic Senators to vote for the Administration's treaties. These changes, it should be remembered, do not go into effect until the meeting of the next Congress, in December, 1907, unless it is called in special session next spring. The session which will meet next month is the second session of the Fifty-ninth Congress, chosen in 1904. *The Tribune* declares that in the Congressional elections "President Roosevelt's Administration was the direct issue of the campaign, and the result proves that the people are entirely satisfied with the Administration's record and ready to support the program it has developed." "The Democratic party as now constituted," it adds, "has practically ceased to be a formidable factor in national affairs." "It is unfortunate to the cause of good government," says the Pittsburg *Leader*, "that the party is so ineffective in opposition, for a strong and virile opposition party is the best guaranty the people of the country have of good behavior on the part of those in power." Some of the opposition papers seem to agree pretty largely with this conclusion. The Democratic Congressional Committee made "a nerveless, stupidly inefficient campaign," says the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.); "its literature was dull, its strategy infantile," and as a result, "the Republican party is still licensed to continue its policy of granting special privileges to the manufacturers ready to pay them." And the New York *Times* (Dem.) says:

"The loss of one-third of their majority in the House is not likely greatly to disturb the leaders of the Republican party. It still leaves them a good working majority, doubtless adequate to any positive legislation they may care to undertake in the next two years, and not big enough to be unmanageable. The loss, indeed, is less than had been expected by the managers themselves.

"It is scattered all over the country, and can not be said to have any sectional significance or to be due to a sentiment existing in any special region. For the most part, it is accounted for by factional quarrels and the conflicting ambitions of local leaders. We should like to think that it indicated even a slight wish on the part of the American people to vote against the continuance of the present tariff policy, but we can find no evidence of that. There was only a weak and nerveless agitation of the subject during the canvass, and if there is any pronounced tendency toward tariff reform there is no effective political organization to guide it or give it voice."

THE CONQUERORS.
—Warren in the New York *American.*

The failure of Mr. Gompers to defeat the Congressmen he considered hostile to labor attracts considerable notice. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* reports:

"After analyzing the election returns labor leaders admit here that the political campaign of the American Federation of Labor was not an unqualified success. Not a single member put on labor's blacklist was defeated, and Speaker Cannon, marked for slaughter by President Samuel Gompers, was elected by a largely increased majority. Representative Babcock, of Wisconsin, former chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee,

THE MAN THAT BEAT HEARST.
—Davenport in the New York *Evening Mail.*

PICTORIAL COMMENTS AFTER THE EVENT.

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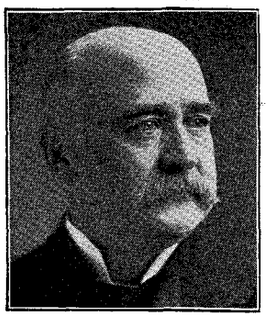
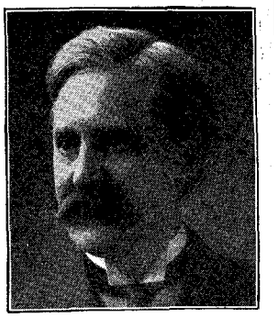


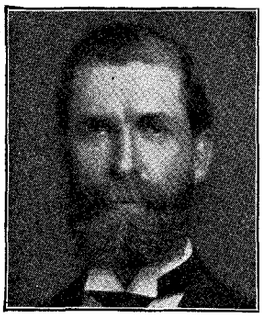
EDWIN S. STUART (REP.), Pennsylvania.

CURTIS GUILD, JR. (REP.), Massachusettes.

MALCOLM R. PATTERSON (DEM.), Tennessee.



ALBERT B. CUMMINS (REP.), Iowa.



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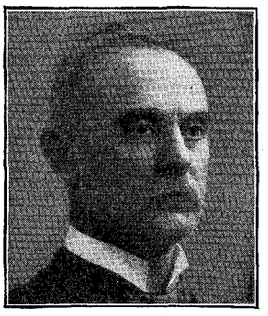
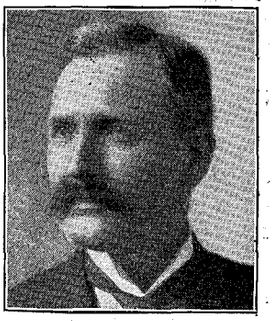


JNO. SPARKS (DEM.), Nevada.

JAMES H. HIGGINS (DEM.), Rhode Island.



JAMES N. GILLETTE (REP.), California.

ROLLIN S. WOODRUFF (REP.), Connecticut.

was not returned, but his defeat was due solely to factional party troubles in his State. Representative Mudd of Maryland, Lilley, Dalzell, and Lafean of Pennsylvania, Littlefield of Maine, Lilley of Connecticut, and others who were on Gompers's blacklist were reelected, altho their majorities were reduced as compared with the results of two years ago.

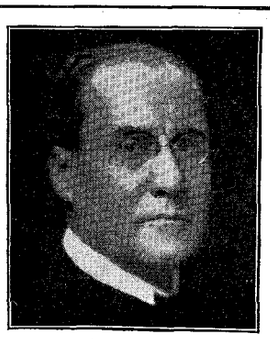
"Two labor candidates in Pennsylvania were elected to Congress, and Thomas F. Tracy, political manager of the Federation of Labor, claimed to-day that in many districts candidates indorsed by labor had been elected, altho nominated by one of the several parties in the field this year.

"It is the expectation here that the factional strife in the Federation of Labor will soon come to a head now that President Gompers has failed in his efforts to make headway in politics. There is a strong movement in the Federation to oust Mr. Gompers from the presidency, and the statement was made in a responsible quarter some weeks ago that the political movement was started by Gompers to save his position."

OTHER STATE RESULTS.

A FEATURE of the election results that is attracting newspaper notice is the fact that several States, among them Rhode Island, Minnesota, and North Dakota, have elected Democratic governors and Republican legislatures. In Rhode Island the Governor-elect is James J. Higgins (Dem.), "the boy Mayor of Pawtucket," who was aided in his fight against the Brayton machine by the Lincoln Republicans; and in Minnesota Governor John A. Johnson (Dem.) repeated his triumph of 1904. Charles M. Floyd's (Rep.) narrow margin in New Hampshire is said to be due to Winston Churchill's campaign. New Jersey's Democratic majority is welcome news to a party that has missed that State from its camp for many years, while in Iowa the reelection of Governor Cummins (Rep.) serves to keep the question of tariff revision above the horizon.

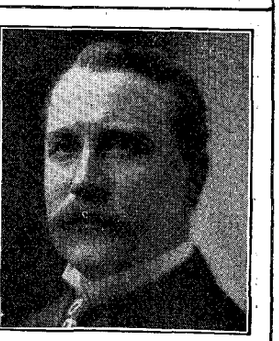
But interest still centers principally upon Pennsylvania, which Stuart, to the joy of the "regulars," retains within the Republican fold, and upon Massachusetts, which left Moran, the Democratic and Independence League candidate, in the lurch by between 30,000 and 40,000 votes. To the cry that Mr. Stuart's victory in Pennsylvania carries with it the victory of a political "gang" the



REV. HENRY A. BUCHTEL (REP.), Colorado.

JOHN A. JOHNSON (DEM.), Minnesota.

GOVERNOR GOODING (REP.), Idaho.



JAMES O. DAVIDSON (REP.), Wisconsin.

NEWLY ELECTED GOVERNORS.

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Philadelphia *Inquirer*, the organ of the regular Republican organization, answers that as a matter of fact "a most monstrous 'gang' of political sharps has been effectually beaten." By way of explanation it adds:

"It is the Newspaper Gang—the journals combined to elect the puppets of the Mack Combine—that has been defeated, and a good day's work the citizens of Philadelphia did when they took this combination by the throat and choked it.

"In all the history of all the States in the Union there has never been such a menace to good government as this Newspaper Trust afforded.

"It has been allied with all the forces of Deceit, of Defamation, of Hypocrisy. Its object was to grab, not only the city of Philadelphia, but the State of Pennsylvania, and run both city and State in the interests of a dastardly piratical crew.

"Against the gang of newspapers, controlled through one office, *The Inquirer* has battled alone.

"And *The Inquirer* has won the greatest victory known to newspaper history.

"But that is of small importance when compared with the great good accomplished for the city and the State.

The reformer and the muck-raker and the liar are put out of business."

But while *The Inquirer* congratulates the people of Pennsylvania on "the great victory for Righteousness which they have won," the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.) hails the result as "another example of the low political morals of that State," and the Washington *Post* (Ind.) remarks ironically: "Pennsylvania has entirely recovered from that reform debauch she went on a year ago, and it is scarce too much to say that Pennslyvania is absolutely immune to any such dissipation in the future."

Even more bitter is the disappointment of the Newark *News* (Ind.), which considers the result "not so much a reflection on the morality of Pennsylvania as it is on her intelligence."

The Philadelphia *Telegraph* (Rep.), while admitting that the result was "primarily due to the successful injection by the organization and its retainers of national issues into the campaign," finds a further explanation in the personality of Mr. Stuart:

"There was with him the force of good character. People had read of him, had seen him, had listened to him, and their acceptance of him was full and free. They believed him sincere, and were the more willing to justify their party fealty by voting for him because they trusted him implicitly when he pledged himself to pursue the Capitol graft and every form of political spoliation barnacled on the State, to stand aloof from and deny the dictatorship of Senator Penrose, his sponsor, and to be proof against the insidious processes of the machine he controls. How thoroughly Mr. Stuart will conform to his own protest against and disavowal of this institution is now to be determined.

"But it is clear that it was principally his character and magnetism and a prevailing apprehension of the loss of Republican prestige by the State which decided men's minds and won for him his present triumph."

The result in Massachusetts, says the Boston *Herald* (Ind.), is a victory for no one so much as it is a defeat for Moran and yellow journalism. Thus:

"It is as sensible to ascribe the election of Guild to 'satisfaction' with him as that of Draper to 'stand-pat' sentiment. The election is a defeat for Moran and Brown, and a victory for nobody but the voters. The Republican party is to be about as much congratulated as a gladiator whose prospective antagonist has just undergone a successful operation for appendicitis."

An attitude more sympathetic toward Mr. Moran is that of the Boston *Traveller* (Rep.), which says:

"Mr. Moran comes out of this campaign with a good deal of sympathy from many of those who voted against him. His faults are temperamental, and because of this it is doubtful if he can ever correct them sufficiently to inspire popular confidence.

"Mr. Moran's large vote is creditable to him, but the fact is that a large percentage of the straight Republican vote that was cast for Governor Guild was not for him, but against John B. Moran. But for the fact that the candidacy of Moran aroused apprehension, Guild would have been defeated by almost any candidate on the Democratic side by fifty thousand votes. The result all over the United States shows a decided trend toward Democracy.

"Moran the politician and Moran the man are two wholly different beings. One is moody and irascible, imperious, and theatrical; the other unassuming, not specially disputatious or cranky, and exceedingly warm-hearted. It is notorious that John B. Moran can not keep money. It goes away to the first applicant, worthy or unworthy, as fast as he gets it.

"Some of the things which are to be regretted in the campaign must be accounted for by the fact that he was physically ill and trying to accomplish a tremendous task without money or any support. . . . . .

"Despite Mr. Moran's defeat, the causes for discontent which he described on the stump still remain. The Republican party is responsible for them and must give the people the relief they demand, or the day of reckoning is not far off. If there is any conclusion possible from this campaign it is that, while the Republican candidate wins, Henry Cabot Lodge has proved his utter incapacity as the political guardian of this State. The handwriting on the wall is that he and his methods must go."

THE OUSTING OF STUYVESANT FISH.

IN spite of the ostensible reasons advanced by Mr. E. H. Harriman and the seven Illinois-Central directors who voted with him to depose Mr. Stuyvesant Fish from the presidency which he has held in trust for nearly twenty years, those gentlemen, the press generally assert, will find it extremely difficult to convince the average citizen that their action is not a sequel to the Mutual Life Insurance scandal. Their reasons as published are that Mr. Fish, in June last, without consultation of the Board of Directors, issued a circular to the Illinois-Central stockholders requesting proxies for the next annual election in his own name; that he failed to carry out an agreement made with Mr. Harriman and Mr. Charles A. Peabody regarding the selection of a new director; and that in a written statement, read at the annual meeting and afterward published, he impugned the motives of a majority of his fellow directors, and arrogated to himself alone "the duty and function resting upon the entire board of protecting the stockholders and serving the interests of the public." The newspapers do not regard this indictment as likely to rouse much indignation against him among the Illinois-Central stockholders, and they are practically unanimous in detecting two motives behind Mr. Harriman's move. In the first place, they say, control of the Illinois Central would be useful to his Union-Pacific combination, and in the second place the stroke serves to punish Fish for his attitude as chairman of the Mutual-Life trustees' investigating committee last spring, when he manifested an embarrassing desire to push the investigation to a finish. It is pointed out that of the thirteen directors of the Illinois Central three are trustees of the Mutual Life. Of these three Mr. Auchincloss made the motion that ousted Mr. Fish; Mr. Charles A. Peabody, president of the insurance company, seconded it; and the third, Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, supported the motion by his vote. Beyond calling attention to these points, newspaper comment is divided between Mr. Harriman's ambition and Mr. Fish's record. "Mr. Harriman has again hoisted the black flag of piratical high finance," remarks the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, while *The Wall Street Journal* thinks it timely to remind him that the Colossus of Rhodes was destroyed by an earthquake. To quote further from the latter paper:

"Mr. Harriman is beyond all doubt one of the most able and versatile railroad men in the world. His genius in railroading seems to be well-nigh universal. He has the creative faculty. Alike in practical operation, financial direction, and speculative management, Mr. Harriman has fairly earned a place among the

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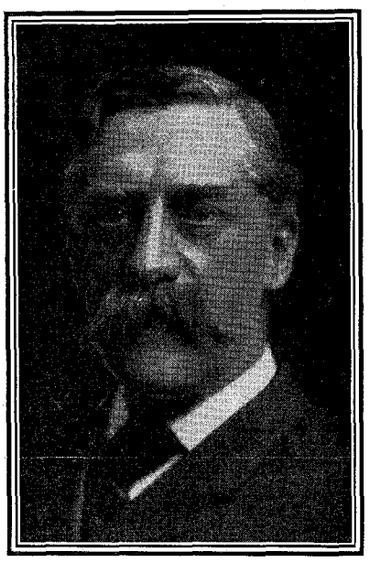
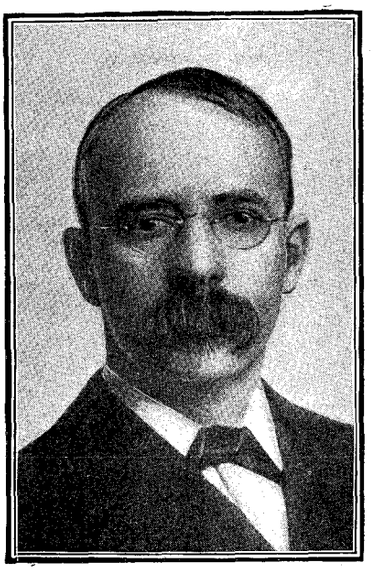


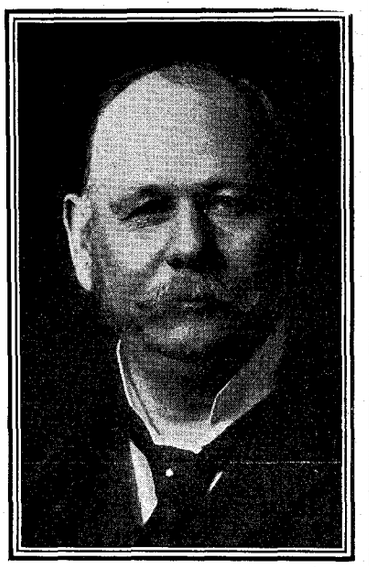
STUYVESANT FISH.

As president of the Illinois Central Railroad his conservative attitude is thought to have been an obstacle in the way of Mr. Harriman's projects.



E. H. HARRIMAN.

He looks forward, some papers surmise, to the time when his personality shall dominate the railroads of the United States.



JAMES T. HARAHAN.

He supplanted Mr. Fish as president of the Illinois Central, thereby, it is claimed, delivering the control of that railroad into the hands of Harriman.

CHIEF ACTORS IN THE ILLINOIS-CENTRAL DRAMA.

six or seven great men who control the railroads of the United States.

"But has his ambition a wider sweep than this? Does he seek to be first among these seven; or even more, does he look forward to a time when his personality should completely dominate the railroads of the United States, East and West, North and South, from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Lakes to the Gulf? If Mr. Harriman aspires to become the railroad colossus, let him remember one supreme, impressive fact, which is that the people of the United States, much as they admire superior leadership, are not over-fond of a colossus."

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* thinks that Harriman's control of the Illinois Central will strengthen a hand already too strong and inflame a public sentiment which is "becoming almost as menacing to legitimate business as it is to financial buccaneering." The same paper states the case concisely for Mr. Fish:

"Details may be none too clear, but the public significance of the affair is all too plain. President Fish offended the 'frenzied financiers' and has been made to suffer for defending, in the insurance case, the rights of the policy-holders, and, in the railway case, the rights of the stockholders and the integrity of their property. Had he been a stock manipulator and only incidentally a railway manager, the case might easily have stood otherwise; but, like J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern, and A. J. Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania, he has been one of the few remaining constructive heads of the great railway systems and has confined himself to railway operation and not to stock-jobbing."

The New York *American* states that the Illinois Central added to Harriman's other holdings would give him control of 23,000 miles of railway, capitalized at more than $1,700,000,000. Says the New York *Times:*

"If the people approve this tendency to bring railroad control more and more into few hands, then Mr. Harriman must be set down as a genius, a marvel of foresight and of capacity to read the public thought and desire. The impression had become quite prevalent that the people did not look with favor upon these great consolidations, and that if that policy were persisted in they might be minded to turn to Mr. Bryan's remedy of government ownership. But perhaps that was an error. Mr. Harriman may be right. At any rate, the boldness of the move he has made is not to be questioned. He acquires the Illinoist-Central control upon the day when the people of the State are inquiring what is the meaning of the tremendous vote for Mr. Hearst, just as the Interborough merger followed closely upon the election in which Mr. Hearst so nearly won the Mayoralty last year. If Mr. Harriman intended to challenge the new forces in our politics, the occasion was well chosen."

In praise of Mr. Fish *The Evening Post* states that under his *régime* the Illinois Central has been one of the few great railways whose shares have not been made the football of Wall-Street stock-jobbers, and *The World* says:

"No railroad president in the country has a more admirable record of efficient administration than Mr. Fish. In the nineteen years during which he has been at the head of the Illinois Central the operated mileage of that road and its allied lines has increased from 2,089 miles to 5,578. The gross receipts have increased by 364 per cent., as against an increase of 245 per cent. in twelve leading railway systems. The dividends on the common stock have shown an increase of 227 per cent., as against a gain of 110

DISCHARGED FOR HONESTY.
—Macauley in the New York *World.*

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per cent. on the roads taken for comparison. The number of employees has risen from 8,516 in 1886 to 28,371 this year, and the average wages from $580 to $737. No other American railroad has so long a record of continuous dividend payments.

"Under Mr. Fish's direction the Illinois Central has been developed as a small-stockholder road. Much of its stock is held in five- and ten-share lots by investors living along its lines. It has never figured in Wall Street *coups* or combinations. It is altogether an exceptional example of a great railroad properly administered.

"In return for these services Mr. Fish is kicked out by order of the speculator whose unprincipled methods he has refused to sanction. No more malign an exhibition of unscrupulous power has been known in the history of American railroads. It is the use of the sandbag by a financial highwayman aided and abetted by men who were supposed to have character."

A NOTABLE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

IN chronicling the voluntary retirement of Secretary Ethan Allen Hitchcock from the Department of the Interior, and his refusal of the ambassadorship to France, the press are unanimous in their praise of a man whose work has been as fearless and far-reaching as it was unpretentious and unadvertised—work which, according to the Buffalo *Express*, "entitles him to a place in the very first rank of the present generation of American statesmen." Mr. Hitchcock is now seventy-one years old. "He has been *par excellence* the working member of the Cabinet, the man who has done his job and talked sparingly about it," affirms the Springfield *Republican*. A Washington dispatch to the New York *Sun* reminds us that it was through Secretary Hitchcock's personal efforts that the gigantic land frauds and timber frauds of the Northwest were unearthed and the principals called to account. The prosecutions arising from these frauds, we are told, "deprived the State of Oregon during one term of its entire representation in the national House of Representatives." United States Senator John L. Mitchell and Representative Williamson of that State were convicted, while Representative Binger Herrmann was indicted and is now awaiting trial. The same dispatch goes on to say:

"Secretary Hitchcock was in a large measure responsible for the action of the President in starting the suits to cancel the patents to millions of acres of valuable coal-lands in Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, and Idaho, which the Government authorities allege were obtained by railroads through fraudulent entries. The Secretary's latest important fight was with the Standard Oil Company, which has acquired by purchase and assignment valuable oil leases in the Indian country of Oklahoma, and which Secretary Hitchcock declined to approve.

"Secretary Hitchcock has maintained for two years that there was a conspiracy on the part of the railroads to secure control of the undeveloped coal and oil lands with a view to a monopoly of the country's fuel supply, and the policy of his administration has been to combat that tendency. The President and Secretary are now at work on a sweeping order withdrawing from all forms of entry many millions of acres of public lands known to contain coal. This order will soon be promulgated, and Secretary Hitchcock regards it as the crowning triumph of his administration."

Ethan Allen Hitchcock, says *The Sun*, has earned the right to require of the United States any boon he chooses to ask. "He even has the right to retire from the service of the public, altho in insisting on so doing he puts a great strain on the generosity of his fellow citizens." Says the Springfield *Republican*, quoted above:

"While others have made the speeches, and been called upon now and again to save the party, Secretary Hitchcock has been serving the country. Before there came the national arousement over 'graft,' the Secretary of the Interior had begun to pull in the lines of his big net carefully and wisely set to catch the land thieves in a score of States. There was a most bitter outcry in California and the Northwest. It was declared by men of prominence and influence that this man was persecuting citizens of power and consequence, he was injuring the Roosevelt Administration, and was a misfit—and even the President's mind became poisoned. It began to be talked in high Republican circles at one time that Secretary Hitchcock was a very tactless person, who would be better out of the Cabinet than in it. Very likely there was a more than half-formed purpose to let him go, now forgotten. But the Secretary insisted and persisted in his work. When he moved it was with a stern purpose that began to show important results. Slowly the country came to wake up to the fact that a reformer who reformed was in charge of the many and great interests that center in the Interior Department. Secretary Hitchcock discovered Lawyer Heney and put Detective Burns where he was greatly needed, the land frauds were unearthed and prosecuted, the rascals began to be convicted, and the Administration, Washington, and the country came to know Ethan Allen Hitchcock as the man who did things."

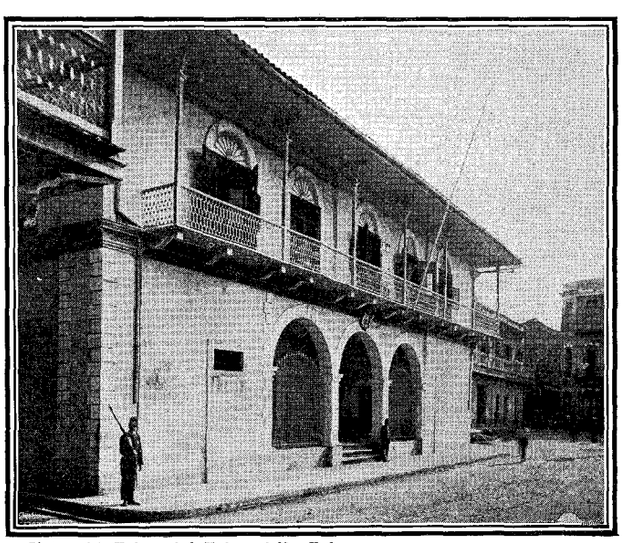
No other incumbent of the Department of the Interior, the Boston *Transcript* points out, has ever approached Secretary Hitchcock's record term of eight years' service, as the office has been one usually among the first to reflect assumed political exigencies in Cabinet changes.

The President has chosen as Secretary Hitchcock's successor Commissioner of Corporations James R. Garfield, son of the late President Garfield. This appointment is well received, the press remarking that Mr. Garfield has youth, ability, high purpose, and a capacity for hard work on his side. *The World* suggests that he will find Secretary Hitchcock's shoes "generously large and by no means easy to fill," while *The Evening Post* glances approvingly at Mr. Garfield's past record. We read:

"Mr. Garfield's promotion seems to indicate that, the first parallels in the advance on the trusts having been occupied, there is to be a suspension of aggressive hostilities. It is fair to say that Mr. Garfield has left matters for the courts to deal with for years to come. He has made his new commissionership notable from the outset; one hopes that he will meet successfully the severer test of his executive capacity now to be imposed upon him."

ANOTHER PRESIDENTIAL PRECEDENT SHATTERED.

WHEN it was announced, some time ago, that President Roosevelt would this fall visit Panama to inspect the work on the canal, the press at once raised the question whether in doing so he would not be shattering a long-established precedent by leaving the country during his term in office. It was



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

THE "WHITE HOUSE" OF PANAMA.

Here, for the first time in our country's history, an American President will be entertained on foreign soil.

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argued, however, that while on a United States battle-ship, and in the canal zone, he would be at least constructively on the soil of this country. Later, when the President decided to go definitely out of the country to visit President Amador of Panama, this defense no longer stood, and the press became fairly divided on the question of propriety.

The New York *Tribune* strongly praises the President, whose visit, it says, "will be a unique and an auspicious incident in American history." His selection of a Latin-American republic for the first foreign visit of a President of the United States "can not fail to create a most favorable impression in all the Southern Continent and to prove an important step toward a desirable end." Furthermore, by including Porto Rico in his itinerary, says *The Tribune:*

"Mr. Roosevelt will do away with the foolish notion that the outlying possessions of the United States can never be visited by the President because in so doing he would have to leave the United States. One of these days, we may hope, he or some succeeding President will visit our other possessions—Hawaii, Guam, the Philippines, and above all, Alaska, which we have owned for nearly forty years and during the administrations of nine Presidents, but which, because of a foolish superstition, has never yet been visited by the chief of its Government. In visiting Panama he will demonstrate that a President of the United States is not a prisoner, a Dalai Lama or a Brooding Buddha, but is as free to go about the world as is the French President or the German Emperor."

Upon this editorial the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* comments favorably. "The time has certainly gone by," we are told, "when the President could be expected to remain tied by the nation's apron-strings and subject to the 'three-mile limit.'" And the Hartford *Courant* adds: "Probably when the Panama Canal is formally opened for its important uses the President of the United States at that time will be present, and therefore President Roosevelt is only breaking the way."

On the other hand, mild censure is here and there bestowed upon the President, chiefly by those who imagine the possibility of some personal harm coming to him when away from Washington. Says the St. Louis *Republic:*

"The President, with characteristic disregard of anything like tradition, will soon leave the shores of the country where he is the predominating force in shaping its present policies. What might happen to the administrative and legislative functions committed to these policies by the Roosevelt will, if he should not return from Panama alive, is more interesting to politicians than to secret-service bodyguards."

Regarding the possible good which will be derived from this trip there is some difference of opinion as to its nature, but general agreement that good of some kind will result. The Kansas City *Journal* says it will be merely a "pleasure trip" for the President, but that he is entitled to it and "the country will wish him a splendid outing and a safe return." The Savannah *News*, however, sees a twofold material benefit for the nation. In the words of *The News:* "It will increase interest in the canal in this country and will turn the attention of the Latin-American people toward the United States." The Baltimore *American* views it thus:

"President Roosevelt is not an engineer, but he has the faculty of insight that when brought to bear upon the technical difficulties of the undertaking will undoubtedly aid in their solution. Only those who have followed the work that has been done thus far under American direction have any comprehension of the extent of the start that has been made. The work along the Isthmus may not be advancing as rapidly as would be desirable, but the steam-shovels are throwing out the dirt at a rate that was never attained by the old French company. It may, therefore, be set down that the visit of the President is not indicative of dissatisfaction, but is for the purpose of seeking full information at first hand in order that he may the better follow the work and gage the reports that come from the canal zone."

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PRESIDENT AND MRS. AMADOR, OF PANAMA.

With this view the Washington *Post* agrees. When the President returns, it says, "after giving three or four whole days to really serious investigation, we shall know exactly what to believe and—still more important—exactly what to expect."

Defeat of Joint-Statehood.—The pre-election prophecy which was generally current, to the effect that Arizona would overwhelmingly reject the proposition for joint-statehood with New Mexico, was sustained by the vote. In the latter Territory a majority of about 6,000 declared in favor of the plan, but in Arizona only about fifteen per cent. of the voters desired it. So now, concludes the St. Louis *Republic*, "Arizona and New Mexico will remain Territories until a Democratic Congress admits them as separate States."

This refusal to accept the joint-statehood bait, tho anticipated, calls for some little discussion in the press. To the New York *Evening Post* the action is "regrettable" because "the whole question now goes back to Congress, and the country is again threatened with two States, neither of which is fit for statehood." In different words the Denver *Republican* expresses a similar thought. The question before the voters, says this paper, was whether they would "give the Far West another California or two comparatively feeble States, neither of which will be capable of maintaining a strong State government or of exerting a notable influence upon national public sentiment."

In the Arizona press resentment is shown that any one could think that Territory unfit for statehood. The *Arizona Republican* (Phœnix) as a parting campaign document quotes with favorable

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comment a long editorial from the Kansas City *Journal* which ends: "The most convincing argument that Arizona is unfit for statehood of any kind would be the failure of her people to reject joint-statehood by a decisive vote."

With this opinion the New York *Sun* agrees. "Arizona has saved her identity, her autonomy, and her future," we read. "A combination unjust to Arizona for many reasons has been avoided." Some of these reasons are thus further defined by *The Sun*:

"A State made of the two Territories would have contained from the first the germs of ill-feeling, of opposing self-interests, of race hatred, and of sectional divisions and hostilities. Henceforth Arizona will be free to grow and prosper in her individual way and according to the genius of her people, as intelligent and patriotic as can be found anywhere in the United States, and with the strongest hope and pride in Arizona."

"AN EXECUTIVE LYNCHING."

THE dishonorable discharge of an entire battalion of negro troops from the Twenty-fifth Infantry, because of complicity in the riots at Brownsville, Texas, last August, is exciting much unfavorable comment throughout the North. President Roosevelt, indorsing the recommendation of Inspector-General Garlington, ordered this dismissal, we are told by the press dispatches, not because the entire battalion participated in the riots, but because they continued, as the report puts it, "to stand together in a determination to resist the detection of the guilty." This "executive lynching" of colored troops, "many of whom were serving with the colors when Theodore Roosevelt was barely out of college," to quote the New York *World*, is looked upon by many of the press as very extraordinary, if not unwarrantable. The New York *Age* (Afro-American) is emphatic in its denunciation of the order. In these words it voices its displeasure:

"It is carrying into the Federal Government the demand of the Southern white devils that innocent and law-abiding black men shall help the legal authorities spy out and deliver practically to the mob black men alleged to have committed one sort of crime. The principle involved is not only vicious and contrary to the spirit of our Constitution, but is an outrage upon the rights of citizens who are entitled in civil life to trial by jury and in military life to trial by court-martial.

"Any black man in any part of the United States who offers to enlist in the United States army to fill the places of these innocent but dishonorably discharged men should be hated and spurned by all the members of the army in the Twenty-fifth Infantry and by the Afro-American people at large; and any member of the Twenty-fifth Infantry whose term expires should not reenlist in the service, which has so little regard for him that it gives him no promotion in the army, however meritorious his service, and no protection in his civilian rights when a mob of hoodlums in a Southern town seeks to do him bodily injury and he retaliates as he should, and as all Afro-Americans should, under like circumstances."

The white press, while not palliating the original offense of the troops, is, particularly in the North, almost united in denouncing the resulting punishment of the innocent with the guilty as unduly severe. If the real offenders can not be detected, still, contends the New York *Evening Post*, the cause of justice is not served by the punishment of many innocent privates. The responsibility, and consequently the blame, lies farther back, says this paper. Thus:

"In every foreign service the officers are held accountable for the conduct of their men. If Mr. Roosevelt had been correctly advised, he would first have court-martialed the white officers of the black troops. He would have asked them, How did your men get out of hand? How was it that they obtained their arms and ammunition? Where were the officer of the day and the officer of the guard? Knowing the provocation, where were your precautions? Why did you let the offenders return to quarters undetected?

"If these officers had failed to give satisfactory reasons, then they would have confest their lack of fitness for command. So long as the officers go scot free, Mr. Roosevelt can not maintain that he has dispensed even-handed justice."

That some punishment is deserved by the men of the battalion for shielding the guilty is admitted by the New York *Sun*, but this paper agrees, also, that the officers are primarily to blame and should suffer for their neglect. "Could not some exemplary punishment have been devised," it asks, "to teach the offending battalion a lesson, such as banishment for a probationary period to a remote post, for instance, to Alaska?"

There are some papers which express satisfaction with the President's order. Says the Pittsburg *Dispatch*: "The first duty of a soldier is submission to discipline, and in view of the obstinacy of these troops, dishonorable mustering out of the service seems to have been the only remedy." The desire of the President for a "square deal" is evidenced, we are told, by his censure of one of the white officers of another reigment who is alleged to have spoken derogatively of colored troops as a class. Of this the Philadelphia *Inquirer* observes:

"Such remarks, it need hardly be said, were wholly unjustifiable and entirely improper. The American citizen of African descent is equal before the law to the white man, and when he seeks military service the door must be as open to him as to any other. Besides, when properly led he makes an excellent fighter, and Colonel Pitcher's strictures—if he made them—are in every way unwarranted."

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* indorses the action of the President, but says that some may assert that, in taking two weeks to come to the decision, he was waiting for the elections to pass off so that he would not "give the negroes in the close districts in the North in the Congressional fights cause for dissatisfaction with the party of which he is the head." The Atlanta *Constitution* seconds the indorsement which *The Times-Democrat* gives the order, and adds: "If the negro would raise himself in the estimation of the community, he must demonstrate by deeds his willingness, his readiness to assist in the suppression of lawlessness on the part of his own race."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE HON. JOB HEDGES designates him as Arthur Hisbrain.—*Boston Herald.*

WE may at least hope that the Cuban Daughters of the Revolution won't begin to organize yet awhile.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

THE world is growing better, according to Bishop Potter. This doesn't include San Francisco, however.—*Los Angeles Express.*

A NEW YORK man imagines he is a monkey, and quite a number of New York monkeys imagine they are men.—*Florida Times-Union.*

EDISON claims he has built an auto that will run 15 years. Thomas evidently overlooked the telegraph-poles.—*Atlanta Journal.*

HAS it occurred to the idle Detroit pitchers that there is a great field in Russia for bomb-throwers who can really "get 'em over"?—*Detroit Journal.*

MARIE CORELLI writes that she "loathes America," thus striking a new note of reciprocity between the two countries.—*The Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

THOSE who are saying that Straus is the first Jewish cabinet officer in America forget the name and the fame of Judah P. Benjamin.—*Atlanta Journal.*

QUEER that the United States should assume the task of securing square elections for Cuba, considering the record of some of its own cities.—*Cleveland Leader.*

HENRY DE VRIES is being applauded for taking seven different parts in one play. That man is qualified for an active part in New York politics.—*Washington Post.*

YOUR chances of escape are about equal whether you stay in town with the automobiles or go to the Adirondacks and run the risk of being taken for a deer.—*Buffalo Express.*

WOULD it be possible, tho, in a State which has endured, without violence, Platt and Depew, to elect a man like Roosevelt to the United States Senate?—*Kansas City Times.*

WOMAN teachers at Holyoke, Mass., are protesting because they get but $600 a year, while janitors in the same schools get $1,000. The teachers have no votes.—*Washington Post.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT.

PAUSE IN THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

HISTORY condones assassination only when the sacrifice of a tyrant's life saves the lives of his subjects. When the slaughter of those in authority merely results in more savage and bloody repression, as in Russia, it is regarded only as a wretched exhibition of weak and unorganized despair. Such is the view of the present situation in Russia taken by a writer in *The Contemporary Review* (London). "The iron is hot," he says, "but no one strikes it." The bomb-throwing in the Premier's house was the last attempt. The people seem spiritless and disappointed, he continues. The Douma has really done nothing for the country; the revolutionaries have been playing a game like madmen playing chess and making random moves without regard to the rules or the winning and losing of the game; the middle class are tired of the revolution, and there is a general longing for peace and quietness even under an autocracy. Speaking of the bad elements in the liberation movement this writer observes:

"The open alliance between self-sacrificing revolutionists and sordid scoundrels emerging from the lowermost depths has injured the cause of the liberation movement. The mental and moral effort involved in the search among sickening crimes for the simulacrum of noble achievements can not be put forth daily and hourly without producing a reaction, signs of which are already being noticed. The people are downcast and wearied. The force of the revolutionary wave appears to have temporarily spent itself, and it now depends upon the Government to determine how long the pause shall continue and what new state it shall usher in. The party of the Cadets, or Constitutional Democrats, has forfeited much of its prestige."

The appeal issued by the Douma inciting the people to rebel against the Government has not produced much effect. The Cadets have lost their influence, says this writer, and continues as follows:

"The appeal of the Douma to the people to rebel against the Government is still being secretly printed and illegally distributed, but it is not generally acted upon. One consequence of that vain appeal is that the party which issued it is no longer treated as constitutional by the Government. On that ground the authorities have refused to authorize a general congress of the party. But the masses are sullen and inactive. For the Cadets or any other parliamentary party they will not move a finger. They are disillusioned and wrathful, having received from the Douma naught but words which were never translated into acts, and many of which never would or could be."

The Cadets, or Constitutional Democrats, are themselves becoming discouraged and see no way out of the present unsettled

"There is something floating in the water—what can it be, Uncle Vladimir?"
"That, sire, is our future fate." —*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

condition of affairs. Mr. Miliukoff, a prominent member of this party, is quoted in confirmation of this statement. Thus:

"A recognized spokesman of the Cadets, Mr. Miliukoff, who has publicly drawn attention to the political currents of to-day and given a summary sketch of the national mood of the moment, confirms this account. 'The community,' he declares, 'is tired out by the three years' struggle; it yearns for repose. Moreover, a considerable section of the population is frightened by the course of revolutionary events. The absence of a sense of security has become general. The most peaceful citizens are forced to turn their minds to self-defense, and "bourgeois fear" has got the better even of civic virtues.' He goes on to say that these peaceful citizens are satisfied with the liberties already won. They consider that the press has too much rather than too little liberty, and generally that license has usurped the place of freedom. And close observers who have journeyed through the country since the dissolution of the Douma are now narrating events of daily occurrence which fully bear out the despondent view taken by Mr. Miliukoff."

TENDERNESS OF THE ROMANOFFS.

THE CZAR—"How many have you shot to-day?"
"Nineteen, your Majesty."
CZAR—"God receive them—but why didn't you make it a round number?" —*Fischietto* (Turin).

END OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN FRANCE.

THE salary of Monsieur de Paris, legal assassin, the headsman of society, has been omitted from the budget, remarks the Paris *Temps*. As there is now no pay for the headsman, there will be no headsman in France, says Stéfane-Pol, writing in *La Grande Revue*, and if there is no headsman there can be no death penalty. The sentiment of republican France, observes this writer, has long been opposed to the death penalty, and he quotes Cavour's epigrammatic remark that it is easier to stir up a revolution than to inaugurate a reform in France. Speaking of those who worked for this reform in the criminal code he observes:

"The abolition of the death penalty has long been desired by the most eminent criminologists. Those writers who are the glory of our land, Voltaire, Lamartine, Victor Hugo, and many others, have in vain assailed this enactment as a blot upon our statute-book. The monarchies that neighbor upon our Republic have either practically or expressly erased the penalty of death from their criminal code. And free and generous France, the France of the Revolution, has not till now taken any measures to avoid the risk of committing an irrevocable judicial mistake. The very fact that an innocent person might possibly be executed affords sufficient ground for repudiating the idea of a death penalty. Human justice is essentially fallible. Unless the accused is caught in the act, his guilt can only be presumed on the most uncertain grounds. Even confession, as has often been proved, can not be taken as a genuine evidence of crime. Why then should judges have the power of passing the death sentence?"

The most extraordinary thing is, he goes on to say, that

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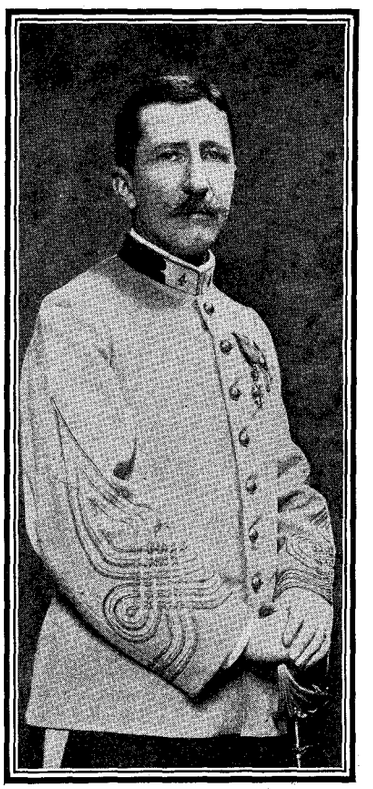
Christians have been most zealous in preserving this law on the statute book. The arguments on which they base their procedure are, he maintains, futile. Thus:

"Christian souls, those for whom the commandment 'Thou shalt not kill' ought to be most binding, have shown themselves most obstinately opposed to the abolition of the death penalty. They have, it is true, certain lame excuses to make. 'Capital punishment,' they tell us, 'is needed for the protection of society.' Poor society! how impotent you must be, if you can not protect yourself against the prisoners you hold under lock and key, but must chop their heads off in order to render them harmless! This argument would sound actually barbarous if it were not so transparently silly. Has anybody ever proposed the execution of dangerous lunatics on the plea that they are a constant menace to human life? The lunatic and the convict have equal chances of escaping from confinement. If there is any advantage in these cases, it is certainly on the side of the lunatic, and the insanity of one who escapes from an asylum furnishes him with opportunities for committing crime in which his feeble reason precludes him from detecting danger, while the excitement of insanity gives him a strength and daring which are almost superhuman."



THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER OF WAR.
The *Journal des Débats* hopes that Picquart will show more tact in office than the Premier showed in putting him there.

Capital punishment, adds this writer, has never acted as a deterrent. To quote further:

"Most criminals have no fear of death. Dread of the most terrible penalties has never checked crime. Much less has public decapitation proved successful in doing so. In former times they quartered or burned criminals. They were boiled in oil or water; the executioner hacked them to pieces alive. The laws of St. Louis in the thirteenth century decreed that forgers and thieves should be hanged. Those who stole from churches had their eyes torn out. The ears were cropped for petty larceny. A blasphemer had his tongue pierced with a hot iron. Up to the time of the Revolution, breaking on the wheel and burning alive were common. When penalties such as these were of no avail in putting a stop to simple acts of larceny, can any one believe that the scaffold is capable of intimidating a genuine criminal?"

Mr. Stéfane-Pol proceeds to say that many criminals have their passion for publicity and criminal fame intensified by the prospect of a public execution. He remarks:

"Thanks to the newspapers, many criminals grow weary of the solemn dignity of the court at which they are arraigned and of the self-restraint of the public before whom they enact their first scene, and look forward to that other audience of spectators, the audience of the scaffold, who are either convicts or holiday-makers assembled to watch the last struggles of a fellow creature who is being cut in two. If only for the purpose of checking the disgusting publicity given by the journals to criminal incidents, the suppression of the death penalty would be imperative."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Race Suicide in England.—The English people is threatened in Great Britain by either physical degeneration or race suicide, says Mr. Sidney Webb, the London publicist and professor of political economy. He treats the matter, in the London *Times*, from a purely economic standpoint. People will not marry because they can not afford it, and the burden of rearing and educating children to those who are married is too heavy to be borne. The consequence is a diminishing birth-rate among the most desirable elements of the people. The dregs of the population, he maintains, multiply rapidly—hence the danger of deterioration. Meanwhile immigrants from foreign countries have large families and are supplanting the Anglo-Saxons. He proposes that as privileges were granted in ancient Rome to the man who had three children, so the Government should subsidize the parents in whose homes olive-branches flourish. He summarizes his contention in the following words:

"To the vast majority of women, and especially to those of fine type, the rearing of children would be the most attractive occupation, if it offered economic advantages equal to those, say, of school-teaching or service in the post-office. At present it is ignored as an occupation, unremunerated, and in no way honored by the State. Once the production of healthy, moral, and intelligent citizens is revered as a social service and made the subject of deliberate praise and encouragement on the part of the Government, it will, we may be sure, attract the best and most patriotic of the citizens. Once set free from the overwhelming economic penalties with which it is at present visited, the rearing of a family may gradually be rendered part of the code of the ordinary citizen's morality. The natural repulsion to interference in marital relations will have free play. The mystic obligations of which the religious-minded feel the force will no longer be confronted by the dead wall of economic necessity. To the present writer it seems that only by some such 'sharp turn' in our way of dealing with these problems can we avoid race deterioration, if not race suicide."

THE TRIUMPH OF PICQUART.

THE revenges of time, which often arrive unexpectedly because they have been such a long time on the way, are again illustrated by the sudden elevation of General Picquart, once violently abused as a traitor for his espousal of the cause of Dreyfus, to the loftiest military position in the gift of the French Republic. His appointment to be Minister of War is itself "a proof of the resolute and courageous spirit of the Prime Minister," because of the enemies he has made, declares the London *Chronicle*. His own courage is attested by the independence with which he "braved his chiefs and defied a cowardly system of discipline in pursuit of an ideal of justice," remarks the London *Tribune*; and the Paris *Temps*, after referring to "his heroic conduct in the Dreyfus affair," observes that in addition "he knows the army, and he will be able to keep up the tradition of French national defense, and save us from that ill-starred theory of economy that put us at such a disadvantage before the Morocco affair."

The ill-feeling that will be stirred up by this appointment is regretted, however, by the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), which hopes that Picquart will show more tact in office than the Premier showed in putting him there. The London *Saturday Review* observes:

"General Picquart's appointment is perhaps the most piquant, but, in making it, it may be doubted if Mr. Clemenceau has been wisely inspired. It is not likely to calm sentiments already agitated. General Picquart was too intimately connected with the Affaire to smooth feelings excited by the Délation scandals, but he is an excellent soldier and may prove his tact by remaining that and nothing beyond. . . . . .

"Mr. Clemenceau's experiment is therefore an interesting one from many points of view. He has taken a line that only a strong man could have taken. Had he been less self-confident he might have decided to take office relying on the Sarrien majority which

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awaited him all ready made. He has preferred to make his own as he goes along."

Mr. Henri Rochefort in his paper, the *Intransigeant* (Paris), derides the appointment of General Picquart and pretends to think that Mr. Clemenceau and his new Minister of War have entered upon a conspiracy to put to death all the enemies of Dreyfus. In his mocking tone this journalist writes:

"That will be a fine day for all the blockheads who think the victim has not been sufficiently vindicated. Doubtless Captain Lebrun-Reynard, who presided at the degradation of Dreyfus, will be the first executed, and Dreyfus himself will give the word to fire. Such at any rate are the plans long since elaborated by Clemenceau and Picquart in the house where they held their meetings. It was at first debated whether the condemned men should be shot or have their throats cut. It was at last determined to kill them by a volley of musketry, this method being more expeditious and permitting the destruction of a great many victims at the same time."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GROWTH OF THE ONE-MAN POWER.

BY history's strange irony monarchies flourish best in a democratic environment, and democratic governments are coming more and more under the influence of the one-man power. The divinity that doth hedge a king was never so real as it is to-day, says Mr. Edward Dicey in *The Empire Review* (London). He writes apropos of King Edward's recent visit to Friedrichshof, and expresses his opinion that "the belief in the early disappearance of monarchies and the reduction of monarchs to a subordinate position has been absolutely falsified by the events of the last half-century." He enlarges upon this point as follows:

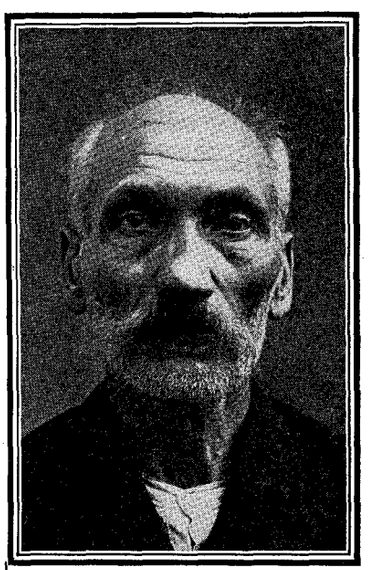
"The politicians of the Bright and Cobden era were right in supposing that before the nineteenth century had passed away the democracy would have come to the front; they were wrong in assuming that the democracy would necessarily become more and more enamored of parliamentary institutions. The contrary has proved to be the case. In the Old World, at any rate, the ideal of the democracy has shown itself to be one-man government, and in all monarchical countries the one man, more often than not, is the monarch. In England, in Germany, in Belgium, in Holland, in Spain, in Portugal, in Italy, in Austria, in Sweden and Norway, in Rumania, and even in the Balkan States the reigning sovereign holds a personal influence and authority superior to that of his ministers or his parliaments. Russia and Turkey are both one-man governments. But no one conversant with either of these two countries can doubt that the Sultan, Abdul Hamid, is regarded by his people as the viceregent of God on earth; and that the Czar, Nicholas II., however uncertain his tenure of power may be, is still the most effective—or at any rate the least ineffective—personality in the Slav empire."

Even in France the question of the "one-man government" can not yet be called settled, he declares. France has not yet outgrown the age of revolutions or restorations, and Boulangism, the Man on Horseback, is still a fantom lurking on the horizon of French political life. As this writer remarks:

"Somehow it has become the fashion in England, especially since the *entente cordiale*, to assume as an article of faith that under the Third Republic France has closed the era of revolutions. I doubt, however, whether this faith is shared on the Continent of Europe. Happily the French Republican party hitherto has been bound over to keep the peace by a well-founded conviction that, if France were to go to war, defeat would involve her partition, while victory would prove fatal to the existence of the republic. The manifest reluctance of the republic to allow any officer who has attracted any notoriety, as a potential competitor for public favor, to remain on active service in France speaks for itself. The plain truth, as I take it, is that throughout Europe the faith in political self-government, which was so universal fifty odd years ago, has lost its hold on the artizans and the peasantry of every Continental country. Collectivism in one form or another is the sole form of government which appeals to the multitude. Possibly some day or other the rule of the mob may be carried by acclamation, but so far the only net result of the socialist propaganda has been to advance the preference for one-man rule."

LIFE AMONG THE MOLES AT COURT.

A MOLE'S life, spent underground, out of the sunlight and fresh air, such is the dark unnatural life of intrigue and selfishness revealed by the Hohenlohe memoirs, says Dr. Heinrich Braun in the Socialist journal *Neue Gesellschaft* (Berlin). There is not a single lofty or philanthropic thought or idea in the whole work, he declares. It is a record of low trickery and mean ambition. To quote his words:



"CAPTAIN KOEPENICK" (WILLIAM VOIGT),
The sham German officer who robbed the treasury of the city from which he gains his nickname (from a photograph in the Berlin Rogues' Gallery). His exploit was considered in these columns last week.

"As I waded through the 984 pages of the Hohenlohe memoirs the old story of the mole occurred to me. Whoever has not discovered by personal experience that real history is no longer being made in the salons of elegant women, the wives of bepowdered and besworded diplomats, should read these letters and diaries. Such a reader will ask himself if he is really studying the European history of the past ten years, for here he finds a record of nothing but intrigues and scandals, of trickery and knavery, on the part of people who think of nothing but rank and money, and by whom the most important political considerations are sacrificed for family interests and personal ambition. In this wretched comedy nothing is regarded from a lofty standpoint. There is no effort made, no plan conceived, for promoting the general good of humanity, for the realization of a great ideal. The characters here portrayed are a mixture of egotism, greed, and vulgarity. It is a picture of the world with the outlook of a mole's burrow. Peace or war, the momentous questions of a nation's or a monarch's life, these make no difference in the wretched trifling life here described. It is a record of luncheons, dinners, and suppers; of drinking and drinking deep—port wine, burgundy, Rhine wine, champagne, beer. The terrible war of 1870-71 is for Hohenlohe a mere act in the world's drama; he is an unmoved spectator of its horrors. For the victorious generals he has a lofty contempt; of the masses of the people who did the fighting and flooded the fields of France with their blood, he makes no mention at all."

THE KAISER'S NEW WEAPON.
The kind he would like to use on the Hohenlohe memoirs.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

Prince von Hohenlohe was quite blind to the real history of the world as it was going on around him; he heard nothing but the tittle-tattle of the court, altho a social revolution actually was taking place in Europe, says Dr. Braun. To quote further:

"Chlodwig Hohenlohe died at the age of eighty-one. He lived through a period of remarkable social and political development in Europe, to which he seems never to have been alive. The whole Continent was heaving with revolutionary convulsions at the

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time he was in his prime. But he seems to have been unaware of all that was going on. The advance of Socialism, which has vastly changed the life of our great cities, reached its height during the last half of his life, but he was completely blind to it. He does not bestow a line of his work upon this subject, and evidently this leading statesman was of the opinion that the matter was utterly beneath his notice. Thus his memoirs are much more significant from what they omit than for what they mention. Poor, blind mole, skilfully burrowing in the dark, but oblivious of the real history of your own time!"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE QUESTION OF CUBAN ANNEXATION.

THE recent intervention of the United States in Cuban affairs has been canvassed by the European press with the most vivid interest. Some of the German and French papers seem to think that Cuba has almost sacrificed her right to be regarded as a sane republic. The London *Times* regards it a natural outcome of America's tendency toward imperialism that Cuba should be absorbed in the Anglo-Saxon Republic.

More definite and cautious views are, however, taken by many eminent publicists of Europe. Mr. Achille Viallate, for instance, scouts at the idea of American annexation. The United States, in spite of German and French comic papers, has no wish to annex Cuba, he says in the *Revue Bleue* (Paris). It would be acting contrary to the Administration's policy in Latin America. Nor would the possession of Cuba be of any advantage to the northern Republic. The present trade treaty secures America all the advantages of a commercial kind which she can desire. Her naval stations on the island, moreover, give her a strong strategic position in the Caribbean. It would be difficult at once to give the Cubans the political privileges they would naturally desire. According to this writer, Mr. Roosevelt and his advisers have quite made up their minds upon this point. To quote:

"To tell the truth, President Roosevelt and his advisers have no desire to annex Cuba. This would be to go clear contrary to their policy already adopted toward the Latin-American republics. It would not look well for those who have been protectors of Cuba to profit by the miscarriage of the young republic so as to confiscate its independence."

Apart from feelings of sentiment or dictates of high honor, annexation has never been an idea pleasing in this country even as a matter of self-interest. Mr. Viallate states this as follows:

"The annexation would be of no value to America in any case. The treaty of commercial reciprocity affords the United States many and important advantages in the Cuban market. At present there is no fear of these favors being further shared by other countries. Last year an analogous treaty was concluded between England and Cuba, but the Senate was influenced to refuse ratification until certain amendments were made rendering the treaty inacceptable to England, and leaving the United States the only favored nation."

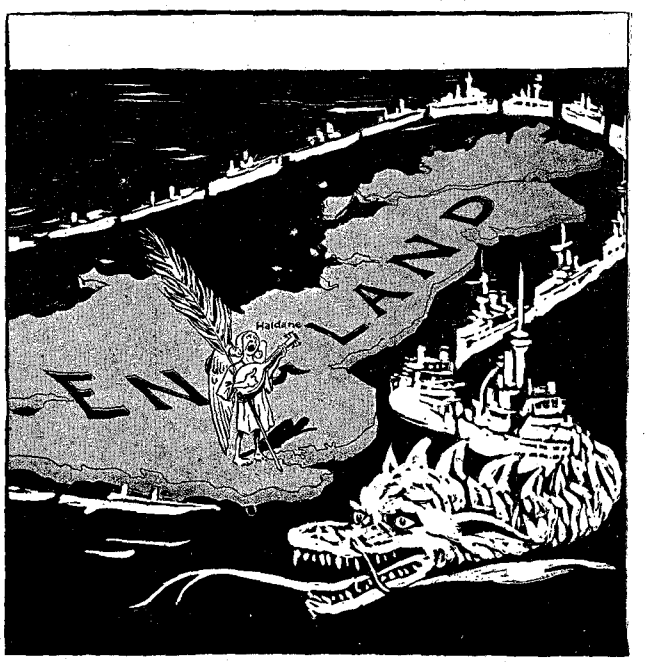
The embarrassments and complications which would follow annexation are further dwelt upon in these words:

"Annexation would introduce into the domestic administration of the States many embarrassing problems. What position would the island occupy among the States of the Union? The Cubans might flatter themselves that their island would be put at once on a State footing. The solitary star would then go to join the constellation of the national banner. But the new State would have the right of being represented by seven or eight Congressmen and two Senators; here at once is introduced a perturbing element, especially as regards the Senate. Moreover, it must not be forgotten that a third of the inhabitants of Cuba are people of color, and Uncle Sam is not particularly anxious to receive such a sort of addition to his family. The admission of Cuba into the Union as a mere territory, like Hawaii, or as a dependency, like Porto Rico, would not be open to the same objections, but if the Cubans should be dissatisfied with such a position, somewhat humiliating as it would be, would there not probably follow the recrudescence of guerrilla warfare, and would not public order be once more disturbed? The United States feels it to be for her own interest that the Cuban Republic should continue stable and prosperous. Congress can do a good deal toward securing this end. By greatly increasing the favorable conditions under which Cuban staples are admitted into the United States, a serious cause of disagreement would be obviated and the prosperity of the island proportionately increased."

Mr. Viallate is strongly of opinion that unless a second Porfirio Diaz be raised up for Cuba, American intervention will from time to time be called for afresh.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ONE MORE FOR UNCLE SAM'S BAG.

"We must protect the little chap for fear some European rascal kidnaps him." —*Silhouette* (Paris).



ENGLAND'S DISARMAMENT.

"Peace on earth"—but war on the water. —*Ulk* (Berlin).

PIOUS INTENTIONS CARICATURED.

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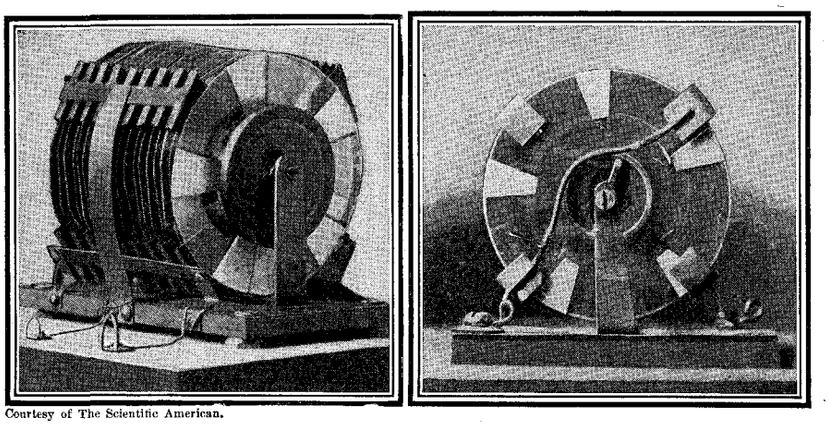
SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF ARTISTIC GENIUS.

THAT the love for art, especially the creative love, may rise to the height of a passion, is asserted by Th. Ribot, writing in the *Revue Bleue* (Paris, October 6). The study of the passions, this writer notes, has been hitherto limited to a few, notably that of love, but he believes that what he calls the "esthetic passion" merits somewhat closer attention than it has received. Most writers, he says, agree that the esthetic sentiment has its source in an overflow of life, art being a specific variety of play. According to one of the latest authorities, Groos, all play is the expression of a primitive instinct, rooted in the necessity for getting rid of accumulated energy and in the pleasure derived from doing things freely, without a definite end in view. When carried to its height this feeling may amount to passion, tho in the majority of persons who have it Ribot regards it as "inaccessible." He says:



Courtesy of The Scientific American.

A MOTOR TO UTILIZE THE ELECTRICITY OF THE CLOUDS.

"The esthetic sentiment has its degrees; it has an active form—that of the creator; and a contemplative form—that of the mere art-lover. It should be noted that these two cases, tho they appear quite distinct, have necessarily a common origin. The art-lover must repeat, in the measure of his ability, the work of the creator. . . . In the lowest degree the esthetic feeling appears only in fugitive gleams, as researches into the history of art show—as rude drawings, dances, the rudimentary music and poetry of the savage. Higher up it becomes a permanent state, yet even here we find nothing that resembles a passion. Shall we look for it in the great creative minds that produce their work by innate gift, as naturally as a tree covers itself with fruit? The question is embarrassing, for the cases are not all similar. Nevertheless, as passion consists in possession by an idea, controlling, directing, and tenacious, we must admit that all these had passion for their art with the reservation that it did not reach in all the extreme moment, the finished form, the plenitude of every great passion. Compare, for instance, the degrees of the esthetic with those of the religious life. There are sincere believers, constant in their faith, regular in the performance of their duties, but without ideality. Higher up is the ardent, superior faith of those who give themselves with fervor to the religious life, but who guard against excess. Higher still is the burning faith that under the form of asceticism, mysticism, or fanaticism consumes the whole man. The passion for art has its corresponding phases.

"The esthetic passion begins when art is regarded as an absolute good, as supremely desirable, the object of a love without bounds or restrictions, equal to the extreme forms of human or divine love. The creator or the dilettante attributes a sacred character to art; it is a religion of which they are the priests."

Such a passion for art is historically recent, Mr. Ribot tells us. We rarely find it before the nineteenth century, probably because after that time it takes the place, in some persons, of religious passion. Like other forms of passion it has its alternations of fervor and coldness. It views men and things only under its own particular aspect. A catastrophe or a crime may be admirable from its viewpoint, if it is only "beautiful." To look at art as an amusement it regards as sacrilege. It must live in a world of the creative imagination. Those who are obsessed with the esthetic passion consider it indisputable that esthetic activity is superior to all other forms. A state of mind like this is perilously near disease. By a psychological law, says Ribot, every intense mental representation of an act tends to become real; thus the man who feels that he must throw himself from a height is really in danger of doing so. So the intense imagination of the artist tends to realize itself, generally, it is true, artificially, by means of artistic creations, but not infrequently by actual acts. Thus Nero, Hadrian, Louis II. of Bavaria, were all men of supreme artistic feeling who turned their half-crazy dreams into reality. In conclusion the author says:

"Ferrero has observed with justice that the pessimistic, neurotic, ghastly, or satanic phase of contemporary art, that is so often deplored, has its hopeful side. It is a safety-valve, an emunctory. Morbid art, he says, 'is a defense against abnormal tendencies that might otherwise end by transformation into actions.' Many passions are content with literary, plastic, or musical satisfaction.

"This thesis would appear to be incontestable. We may also agree with the author that the suggestion exerted by a work of art has not the power of direct suggestion . . . ; but as it is more widely diffused and acts especially on those who are predisposed, we may doubt whether there is any great advantage on its side, after all."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A MOTOR THAT RUNS BY LIGHTNING.

UNDER this title a static motor is illustrated and described by C. Francis Jenkins in *The Scientific American* (New York, October 27). Interest in motors of this kind arises from the fact that atmospheric electricity is of the static type, and therefore that if we are ever to utilize the atmosphere as a source of electric power we must employ some such means as this, the ordinary style of motor being quite unfitted for the purpose. The ordinary motor is a reversed dynamo, and in like manner this motor is a reversed glass-disk electric machine. It may be regarded, Mr. Jenkins says, as an extension of the familiar experiment in which a pith ball oscillates between two oppositely charged bodies, such as a glass rod and a stick of sealing-wax. He says:

"In its simplest form [it] consists of a thin glass or mica disk supported on pivotal points and well balanced. This disk has five armature sections of tinfoil overlapping the edges of the disk at five equidistant points. Enveloping the disk also at equidistant points are four metal field-poles, each field-pole electrically connected with the field-pole diametrically opposite. Each pole has a thin brush mounted thereon, which contacts with the armature sections as they pass thereunder. As there are five armature sections and but four field-poles, some one of these brushes is always in contact with an armature section. If, now, one pair of opposite field-poles be positively charged and the other pair be negatively charged, some one of the armature sections receives a charge of like sign with the field-pole enveloping it. The armature section is, therefore, immediately repelled, and moves away from the field-pole and toward the next field-pole, to which it is attracted for like reason. As it passes under the brush of the latter field-pole the charge is given up for one of unlike sign, and the armature section is in turn repelled by this field-pole. Similar phenomena are taking place at each of the other field-poles, and continuous rotation at high velocity is maintained."

A series of armature plates forming a battery are mounted on

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a single shaft, and all the like armature sections in a row (parallel to the shaft) are connected, thus securing a larger capacity in each of the five armature sections. The field-poles are likewise connected together, and the brushes are arranged to contact with the armature sections only just after each had passed the median line of each field-pole. Therefore the motor always turns in the same direction. Says the author:

"Any suitable source of high-tension current sufficed for power, as, for example, an induction machine. A charged glass rod held to one and a charged sealing-wax rod held to the other of the field-posts were sufficient to cause considerable rotation of a single-disk motor.

"In experiments in wireless telephony a pole supporting wires fifteen feet above the roof of a two-story frame house was used. It was noticed that on the occasion of storms there would be sparking at the gap in a plug cut-out block on the instrument-table. It was found that on connecting the motor between the points, that is, so that one field-pole was in metallic communication with the earth and the other with the aerial, the motor would run, beginning some little time before the rain began to fall. It was also noticed that the motor did not always behave similarly; sometimes it would revolve rapidly, while upon the occasion of other storms the torque would be weak.

"As the force of attraction and repulsion is in proportion to the capacities of the opposed surfaces, it would seem that a motor of considerable power might be constructed to run by static current taken from the passing clouds, and this is suggested as a line of research of not unpromising results."

AN UNLIKELY INVENTION.

THE difficulties in the way of the inventor who sets out to devise an apparatus for "seeing by electricity" have recently been well stated in an article quoted in these columns. These difficulties are regarded by an editorial writer in *The Electrical Review* (New York, October 27) as well-nigh insuperable, despite the frequent report that some one has overcome them. In the first place, the writer reminds us, electrical vision at a distance is quite a distinct problem from the electrical transmission of a picture, which has been already solved in various ways, as by the Gray telautograph, or the different methods of Korn and others for transmitting over a telegraph wire a passable reproduction of a photograph or drawing. These systems, he notes, are not means for seeing electrically, as the reproduction requires time for producing, and is built up step by step. He goes on:

"To reproduce a visual image by electrical means is a problem more nearly resembling the transmission of speech than any other, but there is this great difference: in the transmission of speech a great variety of sensations is produced; but they occur one at a time, altho they may follow one another with great rapidity. But to see electrically one must produce a large number of sensations simultaneously. This feature would make the solution seem hopeless were it not for the persistence of vision, on account of which, if the sensations succeed one another with sufficient rapidity, they seem to be simultaneous. If, therefore, the whole series of sensations can be caused to take place and the series start afresh before the first one of the series has died away, the image will appear permanent. . . . . .

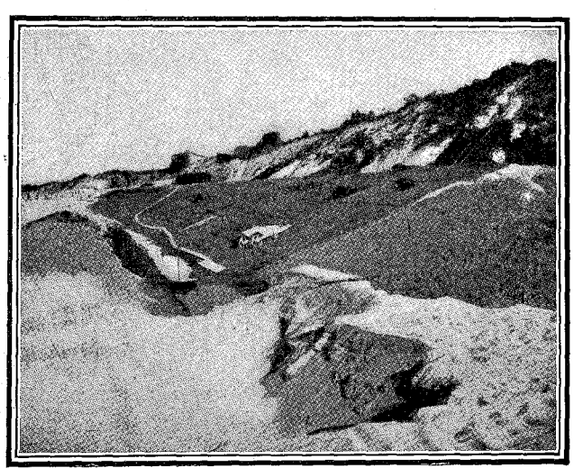
"To do this requires that two different mechanisms, one at the transmitting-station and one at the receiving-station, run in almost absolute synchronism; but that may not be impossible. Assuming, however, that the same degree of subdivision be adhered to, and the image produced is about four inches square, it will be necessary to transmit 100,000 impressions per second, if each impression persists for only one-tenth of a second. To do this is certainly not easy, for it requires apparatus at the receiving end which will respond to this rapid change. . . . At the present time we seem to be a long way from accomplishing this result. We have developed part of the necessary equipment, but little or no progress has been shown to have been made in constructing a practical apparatus; and altho the plan outlined was suggested some time ago, we seem to be no nearer to the solution than we were before.

"The problem is thus seen to be a very difficult one. It is much more difficult than transmitting speech, because of the large number of simultaneous sensations which must be reproduced, and this applies to the reproduction of only a simple black-and-white picture. To reproduce an image of the original object in its original colors seems to be as difficult again, as this introduces a new factor. Not only must we cause a variation in the intensity of illumination, but in the character of the sensation produced, and as yet we have discovered nothing which will respond in different ways to different colors of light. When it is realized that even the so-called systems of photographing in colors do not actually do this, and that the colors of the reproduction are added, and not reproduced, the probability that any one has to-day succeeded in transmitting electrically a picture in its natural color would seem to be very remote."

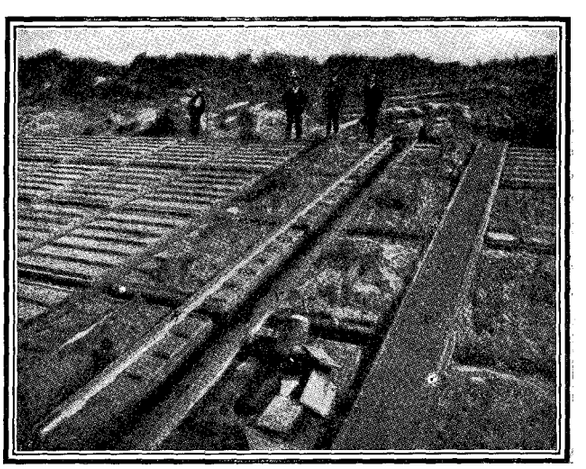
CONCRETE ARMOR FOR HOLLAND'S DIKES.

IT is frequently necessary to protect the dikes of Holland with stone facing, and, since stone in that country is scarce and dear, it has been replaced in recent practise with a shield or armor of reenforced concrete. The exceptional tides of last March having done much damage to the dikes, especially in the province of Zealand, many miles are being rebuilt and the concrete shield is being applied to the exposed slope with great success. A writer in *Engineering* (London, October 19) says of this, in substance:

The particular method adopted is due to Mr. De Muralt, of Zieriksee, one of the corps of state engineers, who has patented its distinctive features. The facing consists of a series of slabs of ferroconcrete, held in place by a framework of the same material,



STRAW COVERING OF BANK PRIOR TO LAYING CONCRETE.



FACING-SLABS IN POSITION, AND GROOVES READY FOR CONSTRUCTION OF THE FRAMING.

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SLABWORK IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.

FINISHED FERROCONCRETE FACING AT BROUWERSHAVEN.

of which, however, the slabs form no part, but rest quite free, each within its own recess, being held down by rabbets.

In carrying out the work, if the slope to be protected is of sand, it is first covered with a layer of straw matting; but when the bank is of less treacherous material, this preliminary is dispensed with, unless the slope is within the reach of ordinary tides. The matting is anchored in place by straw ropes pegged into the embankment at intervals of about every eight inches. It protects the slope from injury from the laborers' feet during the process of concreting, and also prevents damage to it from the sea during the same period. In carrying out the work, the slabs are laid first, using wooden molds, arranged so that the upper surface of the slab consists of a series of steps. The slabs are reenforced with expanded metal laid on wooden pegs standing about one inch above the surface of the bank. Each sheet, which measures 7 feet 3 inches by 5 feet 9 inches, lies between the stept wooden molds. After the concrete has been rammed with cast-iron rammers, it is covered with wooden shutters, which are held down by fly-nuts and are left in place for about twenty minutes. The concrete framework that holds the slabs in position is not commenced till about one month after the completion of the slabs. The concrete is commonly mixed with sea-water, and the sand is taken from the beach.

In commencing the construction of the framework, grooves are dug round each slab, beginning at the foot of the slope. When the slope is steep the inclined members of the framework are leveled off by a shutter, but with low slopes this is unnecessary. The work at Brouwershaven, shown in one of the pictures, was adopted after very serious damage had been caused by the extraordinary tide of March 12 last. The total cost is stated to average about 4s. 9d. [$1.18] per square yard, tho in Holland both expanded metal and concrete are relatively dear. Even so, however, the cost is only about one-third to two-thirds of basalt pitching.

To Save Life in Mines.—It is not generally realized that a large proportion of the men killed in a coal-mine explosion die from suffocation caused by irrespirable gases. That this is a fact is asserted by a writer in *The Hospital* (London, October 20), who, in an article entitled "Safety for Miners after Explosions," suggests that some plan be adopted to supply air to the victims of such accidents. He says:

"Authorities are agreed that the loss of life in explosions in coal-mines is due to the want of oxygen, and if imprisoned miners could be supplied with sufficient oxygen to last them for twenty minutes they would be enabled after an explosion to pass through the fire-damp by the various passageways which lead to the bottom of the shaft, and obtain the requisite supply of oxygen from the atmosphere. It does not seem a difficult feat to provide the sixty or seventy liters of oxygen required for an hour's respiration to each worker in a mine. The Davy lamp is supplied to him as a protection. Dr. Haldane contends that at an expenditure of sixpence a miner could be supplied with a small steel tube containing the requisite amount of oxygen to last for an hour, and an india-rubber connection with a regulating valve would enable it to be brought into operation when its use was required. It is useless to urge that the mining men are so little careful of their own safety that they would object to carrying such a life-saving agent into the seams and galleries in which they have to work. The safety appliance might be deposited close to where the men were working, in small pockets or pouches near their pit clothes, so that they could always be at hand when required. The whole subject has been carefully gone into by Dr. J. S. Haldane, but we regret to say that his recommendations on the subject have so far been generally ignored by proprietors and managers of the mines and by those who are generally responsible for the safe conduct of the mining industry."

RADIUM A COMPOUND.

IN an interesting summary of the recent English controversy regarding radium, which has already been mentioned in these columns, Frederick Soddy, one of the chief authorities on the subject, makes the important admission in *Nature* (London, September 20) that radium may be considered, for the present at least, as a compound, tho he stipulates that it is not to be called a "chemical" compound. Hitherto this substance has been considered to be a chemical element, and its disintegration has therefore been regarded as a splitting up of the chemical atom. Mr. Soddy writes:

"As Sir Oliver Lodge remarked, there is no necessity that the question be settled offhand. As a stepping-stone to further conclusions, it offers advantages to the conservative and cautious. It expresses a bare minimum of established fact which even the most skeptical are unable to invalidate. This minimum, briefly stated, is that radium is undergoing a continuous change intimately connected with its radioactivity, and that in this change helium is produced, and an enormous but definite amount of energy liberated. Whether anything more is known about transmutation now than formerly, whether lead could change into gold or gold into silver with an emission of energy similar to that evolved from radium, whether this or similar energy plays the large share that has been attributed to it in cosmical processes, are questions which may be legitimately discussed and left open, if only for the reason that they are far from decided. They are all admittedly steps into the region of hypothesis."

That this "minimum," however, represents only a "miserable fraction" of the known facts, the writer asserts, and he regards the radical explanation of all these as certain to be accepted sooner or later. In this case the admission that radium is a "compound" would be supplemented by a similar admission regarding many other chemical "elements," perhaps all of them. The point is, he seems to think, that a substance that answers all other tests of a chemical element, is found to disintegrate spontaneously. Whether we regard this as proving it to be a compound, or as demonstrating the complex nature of the chemical atom in general, is largely a matter of words and their definitions. The writer says in conclusion:

"The secret of the vague hostility to the new doctrines which the recent controversy has shown to be widely felt is to be found probably in the impossibility of forming from words or reading the least idea of the really startling character of some of the new discoveries. This is particularly true of perhaps the most wonderful of them all, the radium emanation. Even Lord Kelvin in

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one of his letters speaks vaguely of emanations, while Sir William Crookes, at least until quite recently, employed the word, also in the plural, as a generic term for the radiations. Give a scientific man a few milligrams of radium in solution and ask him to perform for himself some of the stock experiments with the emanation, for example, its condensation by liquid air, the concentration on the negative electrode of the active deposit formed by it, the steady decay of its powers after removal from the radium and the growth of new emanation by the radium, kept, let us say, in another building or another country; then the radium emanation passes from being a phrase to a fact which no theory can safely ignore. . . . . .

"It would be a pity if the public were misled into supposing that those who have not worked with radioactive bodies are as entitled to as weighty an opinion as those who have. The latter are talking of facts they know, the former frequently of terms they have read of. If, as a result of the recent controversy, it has been made clear that atomic disintegration is based on experimental evidence, which even its most hostile opponents are unable to shake or explain in any other way, the best ends of science will have been served. The sooner this is understood the better, for in radioactivity we have but a foretaste of a fountain of new knowledge, destined to overflow the boundaries of science and to impregnate with teeming thought many a high and arid plateau of philosophy."

RISE AND PROGRESS OF SOAP.

MOST people nowadays consider the use of soap essential to bodily cleanliness, altho there are some who avoid it for hygienic reasons. It is certainly a modern invention, yet the ancients were doubtless as clean as we are—some of them probably cleaner. Says a writer in *The Lancet* (London, October 20):

"The Egyptians, Greeks, and more especially the Romans, we know, took great pains to preserve a clean body; the bath was a great institution in their day, when soap, as we know it, was not in vogue, but oils and fragrant compounds were used to anoint the body. The references to 'sope' in the Bible probably meant fuller's earth or wood ashes or alkalies, and these were employed, generally speaking, not on the body, but for such operations as the cleansing of wine and oil casks or marble statues. The juice of certain plants which forms a lather was, however, employed for washing, and is still resorted to at the present day in certain localities. Tho soap is not mentioned by Homer, who, however, refers to the use of cosmetics in the bath, Pliny distinctly describes a substance for beautifying the hair prepared from good tallow and the ashes of the beech-tree. Modern chemistry teaches us that soap is a true compound of fat (or fatty acid) with an alkali, and it is evident, therefore, that in Pliny's time soap was known which could not have differed very materially in composition from the modern product. As an industry, however, soap-making on any scale was not known until some time in the seventeenth century. From that period the manufacture increased enormously, but at first the demands were for rough cleansing purposes or for certain industrial operations and not so much for the person. It is, indeed, probable that the soap of a hundred or so years ago was not adapted for personal cleansing, owing to its too powerfully caustic and detergent properties acting harmfully on the skin. Nowadays soap is manufactured which is so pure as to leave unscathed the most delicate skin, so beautifully balanced are the fatty and alkaline constituents. The huge proportions which the soap-making industry has attained are a strong indication that soap has become a necessity of modern life."

In this connection the report of the formation of a soap trust in Great Britain leads the writer to speculate on the probable results of this monopoly on the great soap-using public. He writes:

"Economy of production is, of course, the great aim of the combination, but, as a rule, monopoly does not mean cheapening the ultimate product. If the constant use of soap, therefore, is a modern necessity and is a practise forced upon us in the interests of hygiene, the fact of soap becoming higher in price may reduce the hygienic standard. Again, will the monopoly affect the purity of soap? It is a fact that hitherto we have to thank competition for the purest soaps that can be made—soaps, that is, which are absolutely free from those foreign ingredients which are irritating to a delicate skin and which interfere with the soap's normal detergent properties. There is, in fact, no other article used in the domestic toilet upon which so much attention and so much pains have been bestowed to produce it pure, bland, and soothing. Will this standard of excellence be maintained? For the sake of our skins it may be hoped so. These questions, to our mind, raise another of equal importance. Is it not time, seeing how universal is the use of soap and more particularly for the purposes of personal cleansing, that its purity should be placed under some kind of control and that the public should be protected in regard to soap in much the same way as it is in regard to food and drugs? Honest manufacturers would have no objection to such a suggestion."

ADVISABILITY OF EATING MORE FRUIT.

RECENT experiments conducted under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture at Washington throw interesting light on the food value of fruit. From an editorial review in *The Medical Record* (New York) we learn that the data contained in the official report show that fresh fruits are in general dilute foods containing a large proportion of water compared with the total amount of nutritive material. The carbohydrates are the chief food constituents, and the proportions of sugars and acids vary greatly. For instance, there is only one to two per cent. of acid in such fruits as apples, pears, plums, strawberries, etc., and as high as seven per cent. or more in lemon juice. Says the writer:

"Studies were made with persons who had subsisted on a fruit diet for many years and with persons who were accustomed to a vegetarian and to an ordinary diet. The individuals were of different sexes and ages. The results obtained from the first series of studies, which were made on women and children, . . . show that, while they were too limited to warrant the foundation of any very definite conclusions, the statement might be confidently made that fruits and nuts should not be looked upon simply as food accessories, but should be considered a fairly economical source of nutritive material."

Experiments conducted by Professor Jaffa, of the California Experiment Station, to determine the digestibility of fruit, show clearly, he thinks, that they are thoroughly digested and have a higher nutritive value than is popularly attributed to them. Apparently stomach digestion is influenced by the nature of the fruit and its stage of ripeness. Apples are viewed, from an economical and nutritive standpoint, as the best of all fresh fruits, especially when uncooked, while of dried fruits dates and raisins rank the highest. To resume the quotation:

"The conclusions reached as a result of the studies were that in general it may be said that fruits are wholesome, palatable, and attractive additions to our diet, and may be readily made to furnish a considerable part of the nutrients and energy required in the daily fare. Fresh fruits are dilute foods and closely resemble green vegetables in total nutritive value, but dried fruits and many preserves are much more concentrated, comparing favorably with some of the cereals and other dry vegetable foods in the amount of total nutrients and energy which they supply per pound. Characteristic chemical constituents of fruits are carbohydrates, and so they are naturally and properly used in a well-balanced diet to supplement foods richer in protein, such, for example, as cereal grains, legumes, nuts, eggs, dairy products, meats, and fish. Intelligently used, fruits constitute a most valuable part of a well-balanced diet and may profitably be eaten in even larger quantities than they are at present by the majority of mankind."

The Caliber of a Gun.—An explanation of the term "caliber" as used in gunnery is given by a writer in *The Scientific American* (New York, October 6), who begins by saying that no word in the nomenclature of guns, big and little, has caused, and is causing, so much confusion in the lay mind as this. He goes on:

"Evidence of this is to be found in the large number of letters

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which we receive asking for the exact meaning of the word as used in its different applications. The majority of these letters indicate that the confusion arises chiefly from the use of the term in an adjectival sense to indicate length, as when we say, a *50-caliber* 6-inch gun. The word *caliber* as applied to artillery signifies essentially and at all times the diameter of the bore of a gun measured diametrically from face to face of the bore, the diameter measured on the rifling being, of course, somewhat larger. A gun, then, of 6-inch caliber is a gun whose bore is just 6 inches. For convenience, and because the power of a gun, when once its bore has been decided upon, depends so greatly upon its length, artillerists are in the habit of defining the length of the gun in terms of the caliber. Thus, the 12-inch United States naval gun, which is 40 feet in length, is spoken of as a 40-caliber 12-inch, the length being just forty times the bore. The 6-inch rapid-fire gun, as mounted on the latest ships of the navy, is a trifle under 25 feet in length and is, therefore, known as a 50-caliber gun. From this it will be evident that the term may refer either to the diameter of the bore, or to the diameter of the bore used as a unit of length. In the case of small arms, the caliber is expressed in hundredths of an inch, as when we say a 22-caliber or 32-caliber pistol, meaning that the bore is 0.22 or 0.32 of an inch in diameter."

HOW HOT IS THE MOON?

LOVERS of the "Rollo Books" will remember how on one occasion the hero of those classics was discovered alone in the moonlight with closed eyes and outstretched hand, trying to feel the heat of the moonbeams. Such heat exists, but it requires a more delicate instrument than the human hand to detect it. Astronomers long since came to the conclusion that the moon's surface is very hot during the height of the lunar day, which, as will be remembered, lasts two weeks, and very cold during the lunar night, which is equally long. These extremes of temperature reach their height at the lunar noon and midnight, and are greater than any natural temperatures on the earth. The most accurate recent measurements are probably those made by Frank W. Very, which are described by a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, September 22). He says:

"The author has regarded the experimental part of the problem as soluble by two methods. The first necessitates the observation of the radiation from different lunar regions at different phases, and the making of a distinction between the radiation from the moon's heated surface itself and that merely reflected from the sun by that surface. . . . The second utilizes the value of the constant of solar radiation, determined by observation corrected for atmospheric absorption. By accepting the laws indicated by observation for the reflection and absorption of the sun's rays, as well as for the storage and emission of heat by the moon's surface, we may draw inferences regarding the diurnal value of the moon's temperature.

"Many measurements of the absorption and emission of heat by different substances at moderate temperatures have been made by Mr. Very on salt, glass, copper (polished or blackened), and lampblack.

"With the aid of the bolometer he measured the radiation from the moon at different phases. Among other curious observations he showed that during a lunar eclipse the temperature of the surface varies but little—about one per cent., while no radiation at all was shown to proceed from a region where the sun's light had been withdrawn for a single day. This shows that no sensible atmosphere opposes nocturnal cooling. Measurements made around the limb at the time of full moon showed a slight increase of temperature at the poles, caused by the longer presence of the sun.

"The author ends his account of his investigations with the following conclusions:

"'It seems nearly certain that a great part of the moon undergoes enormous daily variations of temperature. Its surface at midday, in the latitudes where the sun has reached a certain height, is probably hotter than boiling water, and there is probably nothing on earth that gives an idea of the unsheltered surface of our satellite at noon, except perhaps the most terrible terrestrial deserts where men and beasts die and where the sands burn the skin. Only the extreme polar latitudes have possibly a supportable temperature by day, while by night the inhabitants would have to become cave-dwellers to preserve themselves from the intense cold that prevails, the temperature scarcely exceeding — 200° C.'

"No matter how great the midday heat may be on the moon, it would be greater still if an atmosphere as dense as ours existed there, and it is possible that the relative absence of atmosphere, which has been considered as involving the impossibility of life, may be a necessary condition for the preservation of some kind of life that would otherwise be destroyed by the high temperature."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Earthquakes and Polar Variation.—Do earthquakes affect the earth's axis of rotation? The slight displacement of the poles that is continually taking place shows that something disturbs it, and in 1893 Professor Milne, the earthquake expert, suggested that great movements of the earth's crust might be the agent. According to a writer in *Ciel et Terre* (Paris), this hypothesis is yearly receiving fresh confirmation. Professor Milne's table, recently brought up to 1902 by Cancani, an Italian geologist, is quite striking:

Year.	Number of Violent Earthquakes.	Polar Displacement.
1895	9	0.55"
1896	18	0.91"
1897	44 or 47	1.07"
1898	50	1.03"
1899	27	0.72"
1900	17	0.32"
1901	22	0.53"
1902	29	0.97"

The numbers in the third column divided by those of the second give a ratio that does not vary greatly from year to year, and tho the evidence is perhaps not sufficient to amount to proof, it is enough to warrant further investigation.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THERE are 228,234 medical men in the world, according to a French paper quoted in *The Medical Record* (New York, October 13). "Of these there are in Europe 162,333, distributed as follows: In England, 34,967; in Germany, 22,518; in Russia, 21,489; in France, 20,348; and in Italy, 18,245. In England the proportion of doctors is 78 to 100,000 of the population. In France it is 51, and in Turkey 18. In Brussels it is 241, in Madrid 209, in Budapest 198, in Christiania 181, in Vienna 140, in Berlin 132, in London 128, in Athens 123, and in Paris 111."

"IN Norway they fish by telephone," says *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, November). "A microphone, which intensifies sound, is placed in a hermetically sealed steel box. Electric wires connect this instrument with a telephone on shipboard. The inventor asserts that with the aid of this device the kind and approximately the number of fish in the neighborhood can be ascertained. When herring or smaller fish approach the microphone, a whistling noise can be detected. Codfish make known their presence by a howl. The noise is said to be caused by the flow of water through the gills of the fish. The motion of the fins produces a dull rolling sound."

"TRACKAGE to the length of about 600 miles will have been elevated at an aggregate cost of about $40,000,000 to the railways entering Chicago before work ceases this fall," says *The Railway and Engineering Review* (Chicago, October 20). "Of that expenditure, about $6,000,000 represents that spent on work this year. The number of miles of single track elevated this year will reach fifty, of which ten miles will consist of main line. The most difficult of all the track-elevation work is being done this year. This means that the track-elevation plans in Chicago are fast nearing completion. Only about 150 miles of track, or one-fifth the total, remain in the city to be raised above the level of the streets. The cost will approximate $11,000,000. At the rate the work has moved this year, the entire task could be completed within two years so far as engineering conditions are concerned."

THE Department of Agriculture is developing a possible new discovery in the production of alcohol from corncobs, which promises to be of much commercial value, says *The Western Electrician* (Chicago): "Investigations are being made at Hoopeston, Ill., and have proved that the large quantities of corncobs which every year go to waste can be made to produce alcohol in sufficient quantities to justify the erection of a distilling plant in connection with a corn-cannery. So far the department has succeeded by simple methods of fermentation in getting a yield of 11 gallons of alcohol from a ton of green cobs, and, by similar methods, in getting 6 gallons of alcohol from a ton of green cornstalks. A department official says that these tests show that there are 240 pounds of fermentable substance in a ton of green field cornstalks, which will yield about half of their weight in absolute alcohol. In round numbers, a ton of stalks will produce 100 pounds of alcohol or 200 pounds of proof spirits. As a gallon of alcohol weighs nearly seven pounds, there should be 15 gallons of alcohol in a ton of stalks."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE COUNTRY CHURCH MENACED BY THE AUTOMOBILE.

CHURCH attendance in rural districts, we are informed, is greatly decreased by the prevailing "motorphobic fever." The ever-increasing use of the automobile for Sunday touring on country roads banishes the churchgoer who drives with his family to church, for the horse is apt to take fright and life become thereby endangered. Notice is taken by *The Motor World* (New York) of these charges against the vehicle, tho it receives them with more or less skepticism, remarking that "the smallest loophole, no matter how small it may be, always seems to afford a large enough avenue of escape by excuse where religion is concerned." It gives considerable space, however, to "the cry of a Massachusetts paper" in regard to the question. We quote below some passages:

"A cry of alarm comes from the country church concerning the automobile. For years an uphill proposition, the rural parish declares its fortunes to be far worse now than ever before. Pastors throughout New England, save in some parts of New Hampshire, Vermont, and Maine, and in all parts of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, and in the Middle West in the vicinity of the large cities, are reporting to their denominational headquarters the well-nigh ruin of their work. Their troubles are due to the automobile entirely, they say, and in hundreds of cases they say that ruin of their life-work and the end of their congregations are practically certain to be the outcome."

The case of an Episcopal rector in southern Connecticut is particularized. He served two rural churches six miles apart. Between the churches is an "improved" state road that attracts numberless motor-cars. The rector has been the victim of two runaway accidents caused by these modern pests and is now "in such a state of mind that, after years of faithful work, he is driven from his labor and his living. The latter is a serious matter, for he has saved little." Elsewhere than in New England the complaint is raised. We read:

"In one of the Hudson-River counties, not far from New York city, is a cluster of what were until recently prosperous churches. The State of New York has improved its country roads, and is about to spend several millions of dollars to improve them more. There is a general cry that rural roads are bad. The automobilist is prosperous and prominent, and his voice is heard. Around Albany it is said there are the worst roads in the East, and millions are to be expended upon them. The cluster of rural churches referred to is typical of many others. On the improved roads on Sundays are unnumbered automobiles. People who have been accustomed to drive to church, and put their teams under sheds, do not dare to do so now. Their horses are frightened by automobiles, a condition the owners of which take little care to avoid. The result is that the country people do not attend service, unless near enough to walk. As few are, the churches are going to ruin. What is true of this cluster is true of thousands, wherever improved roads have come, and in many localities where they have not come.

"In Bucks County, just north of Philadelphia, certain roads, long well known, are being macadamized. The State of Pennsylvania is spending millions of dollars on the work, and is telling the farmers what a boon improved roads will be. On the score of this boon, the landowners are asked to pay part of the cost of improvement. . . . There are on a particular highway lately improved, and some miles apart, three rural churches. With the improved highways, automobiles from Philadelphia come in vast numbers, not alone on Sundays, but on all days of the week. Farmers who paid for the road are hardly able to use it at all. . . . Accidents innumerable have occurred. On Sundays people are afraid to drive to church, and two of the churches have closed their doors."

From a certain class of churches comes another cry less likely to meet with sympathetic response. Churches depending largely on the "summer visitor" for support complain that these liberal patrons now spend the day in long trips instead of going to church. Such a diversion is especially attractive to the paterfamilias who comes to the country for the Sunday only, and of course controls the purse-strings. "Widespread wo exists in many quarters, in hundreds of churches, because of these changed conditions. Even Roman Catholic churches, usually the steadiest in their financial support, are admitting injury from that source."

WOMEN TO FILL THE THINNING CLERICAL RANKS.

SHALL we have a ministry recruited by ordained women? is a question put by a writer of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, in viewing with dismay the present waning supply of men. The writer, Rev. Daniel Steele, D.D., contemplates the statement made by Dr. W. N. Rice, in *The Alumni Record*, of Wesleyan University, that among the alumni "between 1872 and 1905 the gain in the number of physicians was 87 per cent., in the number of lawyers 44 per cent., of business men 154 per cent., while the gain in the number of ministers was only 4 per cent." In addition he quotes the report of the secretary of the Methodist Educational Fund to the effect that, while in 1899 there were 1,113 students assisted from the fund in paying their expenses for education, the number in 1904 was decreased to 826. Seventy-five years ago, remarks Dr. Steele, in *The Christian Advocate* (New York), "Methodism, having no colleges nor universities nor theological seminaries and only a few academies, drew her ministerial supply almost entirely from the plow and the shop. But since the wide diffusion of education among the laity she can not continue to do this." No hope of recruits from the Salvation Army, "the offspring of Methodism," can be entertained, says the writer, since "as a whole the Army lacks that literary and theological training requisite for success in our ministry. Moreover, it seems at present to be affected by the same chill that has struck us, with this difference: they are slipping down from evangelism to philanthropy, from salvation of the souls of the poor to the betterment of their physical condition, while we are sinking down into satisfied worldliness."

One "ray of light," declares Dr. Steele, "illumines the gloomy prospect." It is this:

"Our bishops may be authorized by the General Conference to do at home, as they do in our Asiatic missions, appoint women as well as men to their various fields of Christian labor. Multiply the number of deaconesses and enlarge their sphere to include preaching and pastoral care and the administration of the sacraments 'in the absence of an elder,' and you instantly more than double the ministerial supply. For there are in our church two women to one man, a Mary and a Martha to every Lazarus, if our statistics correspond with those of the Congregationalists, who report the sex of their members, as we fail to do. Perhaps divine Providence is making preparation for the incoming of these auxiliary forces into the battle-field just in time to gain the victory. For never in the history of the world were the doors of universities opened to women as they are to-day, when throngs of them, eagerly culturing their brain while their brothers are strengthening their brawn, are capturing most of the scholastic prizes. Dr. Harris, the former United States Commissioner of Education, predicts that in less than twenty years the learned classes taking the lead in literature, science, art, and economics in America will be women. It was a woman's pen that prepared 'the boys in blue' to fight bravely against slavery. Said President Lincoln when Mrs. Stowe was introduced to him, taking her hand in both of his, 'Is this the little woman who made this big war?' The national demand for the investigation of the stupendous monopoly of the Standard Oil Company, as voiced by President Roosevelt, was inspired by a woman magazine-writer. Within a year or two there has been placed in the rotunda of our national Capitol the marble statue of a Methodist woman, the most widely known and best beloved reformer in the world. These are indications of the

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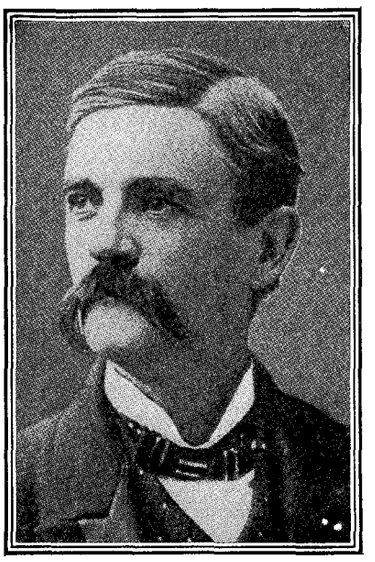
glorious possibilities of Christian women in the future of Christ's kingdom. They may have come to the intellectual 'kingdom for such a time as this,' or rather for that time which will soon come, if our waning ministerial supply continues a few quadrenniums longer."

HOW THE BIBLE DWARFS OTHER LITERATURE.

TO apprehend the unique superiority of the Bible as literature one has but to consider it in comparison with other examples whose inspiration is derived from Biblical themes. So, at least, we are shown by Prof. J. H. Gardiner, of Harvard University, in a recent work called "The Bible as English Literature." By means of the tests he proposes, the Bible is seen to "stand apart in our literature," we read, in the "art which is not art," in the "absorption with the solid facts of reality and the neglect of man's comment and interpretation, in the unswerving instinct for the lasting, and the sense of the constant and immediate presence of an omnipotent God." Such qualities as these emphasize the curious, almost anomalous, fact that this book, "by origin wholly foreign," is yet "the most native of all books." We read:



REV. SAM P. JONES,

"The most powerful evangel of Christ," says Thomas E. Watson, "that recent history has known."

"One can feel the foreignness of the Bible best by putting it alongside other works of English literature, and noting how in almost every way it seems to contrast with them. Milton has used the story of Samson in his 'Samson Agonistes,' treating it in the manner of a Greek tragedy. But 'Samson Agonistes,' beside the original story, seems like a stage-play; for all Milton's grim austerity and earnestness, his poem is artificial. Samson becomes an introspective seventeenth-century Puritan instead of the hearty, inconstant giant who in the ancient cycle of stories played his rough jokes on the Philistines. . . . . .

"Even apart from the frank anachronism of the characterizing, and the substitution of Milton himself for Samson, the whole conception seems almost sophisticated beside the simple directness of the Old Testament. Milton, the man of our own race, must imagine motives and thoughts and feelings in an elaborate structure between the events and the mind of the reader; the Israelite story-teller left the facts to speak for themselves, as they have for all the centuries since. The quiet self-confidence of this method makes modern story-telling, even in the restrained mechanism of the Greek drama, seem to labor and strive for justification."

Browning's "Saul," one of the greatest of Biblical poems since Milton, is next taken for purposes of contrast, because "it is so good an example of almost everything that the Bible is not." We quote:

"Beside Browning's straining for superlatives and his dancing whirlwind of words, the grave, austere restraint of the East soars quietly to its portrayal of omnipotence. There is no effort in the prophets or in Job or the Psalms. The expression of emotion is often violent and overwrought; yet it has always at the same time a certain repose which comes from the effect of reserve power and from the sense that the poet is not struggling with forces which are too mighty for him. This combination of extreme and excited intensity of emotion with a general gravity and soberness of tone is peculiarly Oriental."

Shakespeare is the next writer brought to answer the test of comparison. The professor writes:

"Again, if one tries to imagine a play by Shakespeare on a Biblical subject, one will understand how entirely he belonged to the Renaissance, and how entirely the Renaissance was absorbed with the life of man and of this world. The mere fact that in such a play David and Solomon, or Jacob and Laban, would have appeared in a doublet and hose emphasizes the great gulf between Shakespeare and this ancient literature. His interest would have been in the characters of the play, in their humanity, in the tangled web of their fate, and in the tragedies wrought by their weaknesses and their conflicting desires. It is only in the most shadowy way that the great forces which dominate Job and the Psalms and St. Paul's epistles and Revelation came into his pages. And when one puts even his greatest plays beside these books of the Bible one finds the modern writing almost trivial and ephemeral beside the old. Much reading in the Bible will soon bring one to an understanding of the mood in which all *art* seems a juggling with trifles, and an attempt to catch the unessential, when the everlasting verities are slipping by. The silent unhurrying rumination of the East makes our modern flood of literature seem garrulous and chattering; even the great literature of the Greeks loses beside the compression and massiveness of the Old Testament."

SAM JONES, THE SCOURGING EVANGELIST.

"NO man had such sharp wit, such force of apt illustration, such terrible denunciatory powers" as the Rev. Sam Jones, says *The Western Christian Advocate* (Cincinnati). In these words is contained the gist of much of the comment on the power of the late evangelist. His great work lay in "disclosing the secrets of impure and sinful lives." Tho born a Southerner, and performing the major part of his work in the South and Southwest, he had, remarks *The Universalist Leader* (Boston), "little of the Southern facility of flowery, rhetorical speech. There were no lofty flights of the imagination and seldom any strain of poetic sentiment in his platform efforts." "In the hundreds of sermons reported he has left few passages which may be quoted as examples of oratory, but his 'quit your meanness and join the church' will be remembered as summing up the import of his preaching as an example of the 'style' which, in this case surely, was 'the man' Sam Jones."

On October 15, at the age of sixty lacking one day, the Rev. Sam P. Jones died on a train while traveling from Oklahoma City, where he had held revival services. Beginning life as a lawyer, he was converted, joined the itinerant ministry of the Methodist Church, and in 1880 turned to evangelistic work. His great success began in 1883 or 1884, and for some years was extraordinary. Says *The Christian Advocate* (New York): "Considering the circumstances, some of the meetings he held were probably the greatest in the history of religion in America." Continuing its estimate, *The Christian Advocate* attempts to account for his waning popularity after a lapse of about ten years:

"This was due in part to conditions and in part to the man himself. There was during the late nineties a decided reaction against sensational evangelism. The success of Jones and of a few others had brought into existence a large crop of cheap imitators. Many of these were morally unworthy; others were inefficient, substituting sound for sense and manipulation for power. The reaction which they caused coincided with the development of certain limitations which Mr. Jones had from the beginning exhibited. He allowed himself—unconsciously, perhaps, yet none the less truly—to become the victim of his facility in public utterance, especially of his wit and humor, and to fall into the habit of entertaining instead of teaching or moving his audiences. An air of self-satisfaction at his own popularity, coupled with the habit of rather roughly castigating other ministers, especially the regular pastors, indulged in humorously at first, became later an outstanding defect. His best friends also lamented his levity of speech and his crass provincialisms. . . . . .

"He was a man of marked power over an audience. His

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knowledge of the common man was profound, and his perception of how to make effective use of rough humor was surprizing. On occasions he preached with great dignity and reserve. His fertility is attested in that nowhere was he more popular as a preacher than at Cartersville, Ga., his home for more than twenty years. He was a man of the open, a man's man, getting his sermons from life - his life and that of others—rather than from the books. He emphasized a few fundamentals of Christian teaching and appealed powerfully and constantly to the aroused human will.

"Not the least element in his success was a voice of such extraordinary quality that he could speak in what seemed a conversational tone to an audience of four or five thousand people, none of whom would lose a word. His elocution was perfect because his hearers were not aware that he was an elocutionist at all.

"On the whole he carried himself through the vicissitudes, the excitements, the temptations, the exhaustions, the emotionalism, the mental and physical dissipations incident to the career of a popular evangelist about as creditably as a man well could. He plucked many a brand from the burning, and in thousands of hearts and homes all over the country his name is as ointment poured forth."

From another source, and that non-clerical, we take some parts of the estimate furnished by a fellow Georgian, Thomas E. Watson. The Atlanta *Georgian* reprints a sketch of Jones written by Mr. Watson just after the "failure of his candidacy for the Vice-Presidency in 1896." Describing his first attendance at a meeting conducted by Sam Jones Mr. Watson writes:

"We did not yawn the day we went to hear Sam Jones.

"There he was, clad in a little black jump-tail coat, and looking as much like the regulation preacher as we look like the Archbishop of Canterbury.

"He was not in the pulpit. He was right next to his crowd, standing within the railing, and almost in touch of the victims.

"His head was down, as if he was holding on to his chain of thought by the teeth, but his right hand was going energetically up and down, with all the grace of a pump-handle.

"And, Lord! how he did hammer the brethren. How he did peel the amen corner. How he did smash their solemn self-conceit, their profound self-satisfaction, their peaceful copartnership with the Almighty, their placid conviction that they were the trustees of the New Jerusalem!

"We sinners looked on, listened, grinned. It was all we could do to keep from saying, 'Sick 'em, Sam!'

"We knew some of those men. We sinners knew their failings. We wondered where Jones had learned it all. We rejoiced exceedingly, and the amen-corner brethren sweated in their great agony.

"After a while, with solemn, irresistible force, Jones called on these brethren to rise in public, confess their shortcomings, and kneel for divine grace.

"And they knelt. With groans and sobs and tears these old bell-wethers of the flock fell on their knees and cried aloud in their distress.

"And the little man in the short-tail coat was master of the situation.

"Then what?

"He turned his guns upon us sinners and he enfiladed us. He raked us fore and aft. He gave us grape and canister and all the rest. He abused us and ridiculed us; he stormed at us and laughed at us; he called us flop-eared hounds, beer-kegs, and whisky-soaks. He plainly said that we were all hypocrites and liars, and he intimated, somewhat broadly, that most of us would steal.

"Oh, we had a time of it, I assure you. For six weeks the farms and the stores were neglected, and Jones, *Jones*, JONES was the whole thing."

After hearing of his death, Tom Watson paid to Sam Jones a tribute in the Atlanta *Evening News*, from which we quote:

"Against vice in all its forms he brought every weapon known to the armory of Right, and he used them, with a force and skill and tireless energy which made him the most powerful evangel of Christ that recent history has known.

"Brilliant, witty, wise, eloquent, profound in his knowledge of the human heart, no man ever faced an audience who could so easily master it.

"From laughter to tears, from indifference to enthusiasm, from levity to intense emotion, he could lead the multitude at his will. Under his magnetism and will power the brazen libertine blushed for shame, the hardened criminal trembled in fear, smug respectability saw its shortcomings, sham Christians forgot to be self-complacent, social hypocrites fell upon their knees, and the miser opened his purse."

SERVICE RENDERED BY DESTRUCTIVE CRITICISM.

A GREAT theology has never been so near any age as it is near our own. So declares the Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Howe, who contemplates the "growing power of modern theology, expanded by science and purged by criticism." Physical science, in contributing to this end, he says in an address published in *The Bible Student and Teacher* (New York), has vastly increased the area of knowledge, and has given religious ideas a depth and a sweep which "the old creed-makers were unable to do." Even destructive historical criticism has done valuable service to theology. Says Dr. Howe:

"The Scriptures have been in the furnace and are emerging without the singe of fire upon any of their elemental or essential truths. The historic vindication of the truth of Christianity is completer than ever before, while nature has been strangely in our time dropping her veils and growing more and more transparent. The physical universe has expanded in our time into immeasurable distances on every hand, out of which God has been strangely breaking forth upon us; the lancet windows which natural science has fashioned for us have widened out into such expansive outlooks that we can all but see the sweeping folds of God's garment and touch its hem in a way the old creed-makers were unable to do. In view of the new light upon Scripture and upon the vastly expanded physical universe and the profounder knowledge of the nature of man, we may dare believe that theology stands at this moment at a hundred doors with a bunch of keys at her girdle that will admit her to a wider world than has hitherto been explored. If the old awe born of superstition or of half-beliefs has been dropping away, a new wonder has come to birth at the extent and mystery of the spiritual cosmos, and out of that enlargement of knowledge a greater theology will be born."

What this theology will exactly be must depend upon the character and caliber of those who formulate, teach, and preach it. In any case the historic spirit will enlarge the scope of revelation, by making it a part of the church's present life, and in this way a revival of an extensive character is likely to result through the whole of Christendom, and the new theology inaugurated. Dr. Howe goes on to say:

"What that theology is to be depends upon the equipment and furnishing of the theologian. Just now we are, or rather have been, at the mercy of the historical student. In our time the historic spirit has been exploring origins and methods of revelation, and it has been this historic spirit in certain of its schools that has been loud in its proclamation of the impossibility of definite and final reconstruction. The historical spirit has done us valuable service which the theologian is first to acknowledge; it has made some of the old thinking impossible and irrecoverable, but it has overworked the contention for the non-historicity of the record of revelation, and understated the place of personality as an instrument of revelation. . . . We shall probably reflesh and reembody some of these stalking ghosts of history, and find that there were really warm heart-beats behind their breasts very nearly like our own. The historic spirit has put us very largely in its debt; but we would insist upon the plus sign when we are seeking for our future theologian. Faith and vision and experience are indispensable for the equipment of the theologian. A student of the mere outsides of revelation may miss the whole substance and essence of a divine revelation. The historic spirit can chase all the angels of supernaturalism back into heaven, and beat down the great revelation into commonplace; but joined with faith and vision, and a profound experience of the power of the Gospel to redeem a soul from sin, it can rear those alpine summits again."

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LETTERS AND ART.

THE FATHER OF MODERN ITALIAN DRAMA.

GIUSEPPE GIACOSA, who died at Milan in September, was one of the writers who have contributed most to Italy's splendid literary revival. With these words Edouard Rod, the novelist, critic, and essayist, begins his article in *Le Figaro* (Paris) on the personality and work of his late friend. Giacosa's dramatic career extended over thirty years, tho only of late has his fame spread to English-speaking countries. In the United States only one of his plays—of a "social" character—"The Rights of the Soul," has been produced, Miss Mary Shaw having placed it in her repertory together with several Ibsen dramas. Giacosa was influenced by the Norwegian master, but Rod denies that the influence was especially marked in the play named. He considers Giacosa an original and essentially Italian force.

We translate the most interesting parts of his article, in which he briefly summarizes several of the Giacosa plays:

"When Giacosa first took up the writing of plays, more than thirty years ago, the Italian stage was almost empty. At any rate, no national dramatist disputed the vogue that foreigners then had on it. He had the fortune to make an immediate success. A piece in one act, 'A Chess Contest,' obtained a remarkable popularity.

"Yet this piece was only a graceful fantasy. In a feudal château, in Roman times, the daughter of a lord, invincible in chess as Atalanta was in running, is playing a game with a young page who loved her but was too poor to aspire to her hand. The stakes were—her hand against his head. The page plays abominably, but at each bad move he excuses himself by saying to his antagonist, 'I am looking at your eyes, which are so beautiful.' In this way he manages to distract her own attention, and love causes her to lose the game.

"This agreeable playlet is perhaps the only one of Giacosa's works that was acclaimed throughout Italy, where decentralization, differences of taste, and the rivalry of provinces make a unanimous success almost impossible.

"But Giacosa was soon to surpass it, and greatly—first in historical drama of a somewhat romantic turn, and later in modern drama, in which he raised himself very high."

One of his best historical plays, "The Countess de Challant," was produced once by Mme. Sarah Bernhardt. It failed, and Rod says he can not understand the failure, for it is an impressive (if slightly artificial) and tragic work of the first order in its own class.

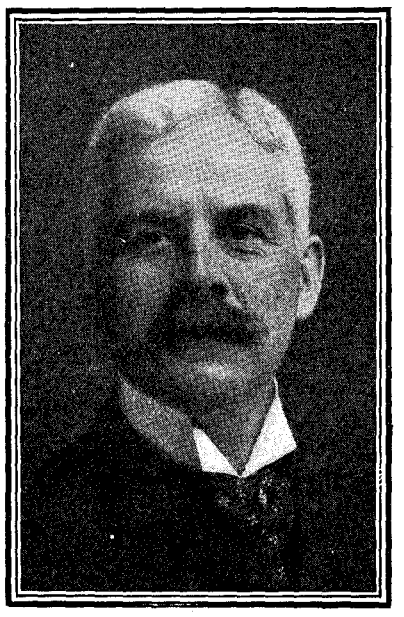
But Giacosa's modern works are superior, Rod continues. To quote further:

"One of them, 'Triste Amours,' seems to me one of the strongest and most stirring studies of passion to be found in the contemporary repertory. It has to do with two lovers who betray themselves in an impulse of honor. I know few scenes comparable to that in which the secret escapes hearts closed by lying, hearts that, having long submitted to the tyranny of falsehood, end by revolting against it and freeing themselves in a transport of pride. . . . This piece is of universal significance and truth.

"It was not, however, accepted without discussion. Another play, 'Like the Leaves,' met with a better reception. It puts on the scene those weak creatures of whom our time has produced so many, creatures who, without wickedness or vice, allow themselves to be carried along by the torrent of modern life, so incapable of resisting any pleasurable temptation or of enduring the weariness of work and the privations of mediocrity that, once they falter, they sink lower and lower. To such the play opposes a man of aggressiveness and energy who, without merits of any sort, corrects their faults, succeeds in part in saving them from themselves and in rehabilitating the family compromised by their cowardice. This play is half satire, half observed reality. It was a triumphant success. Giacosa had put his finger on one of the plagues of our time, and he was understood.

"A word on 'The Rights of the Soul,' whose subject is clearly indicated by the title. Our feelings belong to ourselves, and so long as they do not take the forms of culpable deeds, no one has the right to call us to account. This is the thesis of the play [a story of love, jealousy, loyalty, and controlled passion]."

Giacosa, Rod adds, was an earnest thinker and sincere artist, but in all personal relations simple, unaffected, genial. He was a giant physically. He had a family, whom he loved tenderly, and his life was uneventful, a life of work, domestic happiness, and peace.



PROF. JOHN C. VAN DYKE,

Who charges the directors of European galleries with wilfully suppressing the truth in their attributions of pictures.

PICTURES IN MASQUERADE.

THE false attribution of pictures is one of the worst stumbling-blocks in the student's pathway, says Prof. John C. Van Dyke, who further intimates that that pathway is more or less thickly strewn. The mere fact, he declares, that an artist's name is attached to a picture in the galleries of the Louvre or the Pitti or the Prado proves nothing as to its genuineness. Indeed, "so far from doing so it may almost make its genuineness suspicious." Directors of galleries like to have the great names in their catalogs, we are told, and when accident or tradition has coupled a canvas and a great name there is long hesitation about correcting the false attribution. A case in point is cited by the writer:

"The Louvre has upon its catalog not fewer than thirteen pictures set down under the name of Raphael. Of these there is an early 'St. George,' an early 'St. Michael,' 'La Belle Jardinière,' the 'Holy Family of Francis I.,' and a portrait—five in all—that are genuine, tho not one of the five is an important example of the painter. The other eight attributed to him are by pupils, imitators, or painters who painted in a style somewhat like his. That the director of the Louvre should mend his catalog by crossing off eight Raphaels is, of course, expecting too much. It would lower the importance of the gallery in the eyes of Europe. The truth must be suppressed, and false art-history continue to be taught."

The Louvre is not alone culpable in this respect. The Dresden Gallery after a long fight with its critics about the alleged "Reading Magdalen" by Correggio, finally gave up under public pressure and labeled the picture as "of the school of Van der Werff"—not even Italian. Our own galleries, says Professor Van Dyke, contain pictures attributed to Velasquez that "may be by his pupil and son-in-law Mazo, or by his facile imitator, Carreño de Mirando." "They may be good pictures and suggest Velasquez, but they are not by him." Likewise may be found in our catalogs the names of Holbein or Hals or Rubens or Terburg, which may represent good pictures, if by less distinguished artists. The evil of this false representation is that these misnamed pictures give a false idea of the artist's method and style. "This is true of such a picture as the supposed portrait of Beatrice d'Este, attributed to Leonardo da Vinci. It is probably not Beatrice d'Este, and is certainly not by Leonardo; but it is, nevertheless, a very beautiful picture."

Besides the pictures falsely attributed there are the copies that pass as "replicas" of well-authenticated pictures. These copies were made by pupils or assistants of the master, they "look like an old master, and in every respect except drawing, handling, and

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general quality are like the original." Professor Van Dyke illustrates, in *The Ladies' Home Journal* (November):

"There is a 'Madonna of the Rocks,' attributed to Leonardo da Vinci in the Louvre, and another in the National Gallery, London, and the dispute still wages as to which is the original and which the copy. There are not fewer than three Raphael portraits of

PORTRAIT OF MARIANA OF AUSTRIA, QUEEN OF SPAIN,
At the Metropolitan Museum of Art, attributed to Velasquez.
Professor Van Dyke declares that our pictures attributed to Velasquez may be charming, but are not by the great Spaniard.

Julius II., one each in the Pitti, the Uffizi, and the National Gallery, London; and there are half-a-dozen portraits of Philip IV. by Velasquez scattered through various galleries.

"The existence of these repeated portraits is quite easily explained. . . . In Philip's days there was no photography, and when he wished a likeness of himself to give to a brother sovereign of Austria, France, or England he simply ordered Velasquez to have a picture made from a former portrait which had proved acceptable. Velasquez, in turn, probably ordered Mazo or Carreño or some other pupil to make the copy, merely satisfying himself that the work was well done and putting his official stamp of approval upon it. The recipient of the portrait was no doubt told that Velasquez did it, and in that way the picture was handed down in its royal gallery as a Velasquez 'presented by the King of Spain.'"

Some valuable suggestions are given by the writer as to how the copies may be detected:

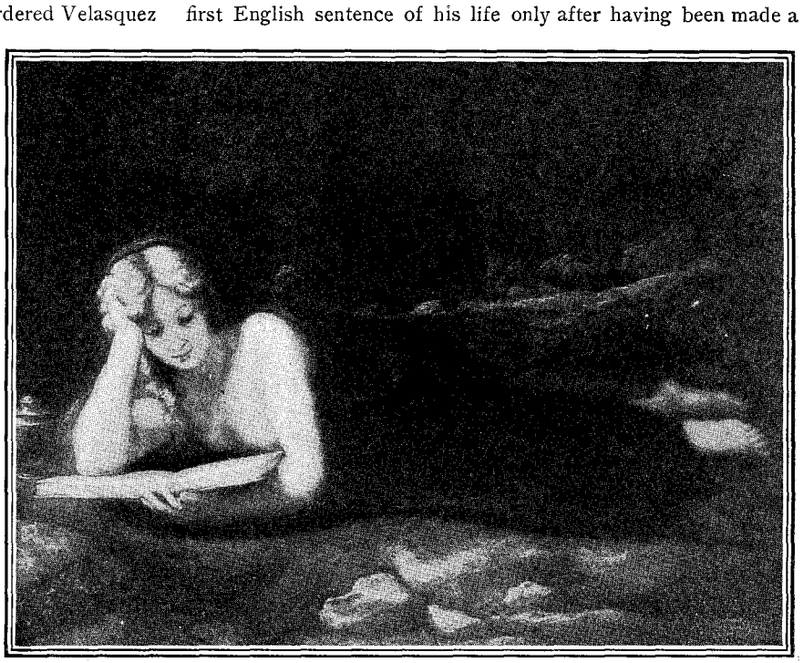
"Now the copy when done by an inferior pupil or common copyist is easily detected. The original is perhaps painted freely and boldly by a man who is not afraid of making a blunder. In his drawing he knows that if he slips over the line, or pushes a light or shade or tone too hard, he can easily rub it out, do it over again, mend it quickly enough. People like Rubens, Hals, Rembrandt, or Velasquez drew swiftly and handled surely; but the poor copyist who comes after them tries to reproduce their work an eighth of an inch at a time and is always fearful that his brush will slip over a light or an outline. The result is the copy shows timidity, especially in the outline-drawing and the brush-handling; the picture is weak, spiritless, wanting in individuality, and, above all, wanting in the qualities of body, bulk, and substance which distinguish a genuine article from an imitation. If the original is a portrait the sitter will want a live look and the picture will appear as tho done from a photograph after death; if the original is a landscape by Corot the trees in the copy will lack in branch-drawing, the leaves will look heavy and the sky woolly; if the original is a historical picture by Rubens the copy will have flesh notes that are hectic, the robes will want in depth and resonance, and the handling will lack in fluency.

"On the contrary, a copy made by a first-rate artist may not deceive an expert but it will often lead astray an amateur. To the expert a picture after Rembrandt by Bol proves itself a copy because it reveals the methods and mannerisms of Bol. The individuality of the copyist protrudes itself in color, handling, and drawing. Two portraits of the Infanta Maria Teresa in the Velasquez room of the Prado at Madrid are almost surely copies after Velasquez, simply because they do not show Velasquez's brush. They show the handling of some other person. But the amateur does not read the picture easily and is continually deceived. So, too, on occasion are experts and artists. We are told that Andrea del Sarto's copy of Raphael's 'Leo X.' deceived even Giulio Romano, who had a part in painting the original. And many times have altar-pieces been taken out of Italy and copies put up in their places that were not detected until long years afterward."

In all the matter of what is true or false, what is a copy or a "school piece," what is repainted or what is erroneously attributed, the writer recommends the amateur to be guided by the books of such experts on Italian painting as Morelli, Berenson, and Frizzoni.

THE "FOREIGN STUDENT" PROTESTS.

PROFESSOR MÜNSTERBERG, of Harvard, has accepted the bait of "welcome criticism" held out by the Simplified-Spelling Board, and gives certain views of the matter natural to the "foreigner," for whom the work of the Board profest a certain solicitude. He quotes the expression of faith of that body that English will become the "dominant and international language of the world" if there is removed the impediment to reaching that goal, namely, the "intricate and disordered spelling which makes it a puzzle to the stranger within our gates and a mystery to the stranger beyond the seas." He adduces his personal fitness to judge of the case thus raised by confessing that he "spoke the first English sentence of his life only after having been made a professor in Harvard University," hence he can enter sympathetically into the position of "any little schoolboy in France or Germany or Italy." With this client in mind he asks in *McClure's Magazine* (November):



THE ALLEGED "READING MAGDALEN" BY CORREGGIO.
After a long fight with the critics, the Dresden Gallery gave up the attribution to Correggio and labeled the picture "of the School of Van der Werff."

"Is it true that the difficulties which the foreigner encounters in

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In the Louvre, Paris.

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In the National Gallery, London.

THE MADONNA OF THE ROCKS,

BY LEONARDO DA VINCI.

The dispute still rages as to which is the original and which the copy.

acquiring his English are those which our simplifiers are going to remove? This pretension, at least, I venture to deny with full conviction. Prof. Brander Matthews and his followers have given out the three hundred words which are to be improved. Send them over to the boys and girls 'beyond the seas' who are grinding at their English grammar to-day, and tell them that the happy day has come when their despair shall be ended. But they will shake their heads. They will feel as if you had told them that their history learning was too heavy a burden, and that therefore in future the teacher would omit the little anecdotes from the lives of the heroes. No, for them the spell which needs dispelling is not misspelling.

"The fundamental difficulty of English for us foreigners is, of course, the pronunciation; then comes the abundance of synonyms, then the many characteristic idioms and, certainly of minor importance, many tricks of spelling—but not the spelling of such words as the famous three hundred words. Let us not forget that the foreigner—I do not speak of the hotel-waiters—sees the English words before he hears them; and that makes all the difference. To him the words are for a long while the printed letters on the page, and he has thus no other natural interest than that those words shall suggest as much as possible of their meaning and their internal structure in their outer appearance. The more hints and signs there are to indicate which is which, the more easily he will find his way in the wilderness. The more vividly the analogies, not of sound but of grammatical formation, are felt in the look of the words, the more quickly he will feel familiar among the strangers."

Taking an illustration in the dismissal of the ending "ed" the professor declares that the foreign reader who has learned that this ending was the sign of the participle has lost that which gave him the greatest feeling of safety:

"That is now gone; the poor boy will have simply to learn by heart the sixty-two new verbs whose participle goes in future without this 'ed-'ification. I hear whole classes reciting sadly, 'Exceptions from the rule of "ed" are *addrest*, *affixt*, *blest*, *blusht*, *carest*, *chapt*, *clapt*, *clipt*, *comprest*, *confest*, and so forth.' And if the grammar copies its information from the circular of the Spelling Board itself, those poor children will read the list of exceptions in a paragraph which itself contains the participles *spelled*, *mentioned*, *handicaped*, *ignored*, and others which seem to them of the same order. There remains for them no other consolation than the thought that these are just 'the exceptions,' and that their Latin grammar has somewhat accustomed them to consider exception as the legalized cruelty of grammarians; but that such new punishments for foreign children should be invented in Madison Avenue, New York, would strike them as surprizing."

The pronunciation of the foreigner, says Professor Münsterberg, "remains for a long while so incorrect and poor that any caricature of spelling would be for him sufficiently phonetic." What he needs, it is declared, is to be able to recognize clearly the inner relations of words on the printed page." To quote further:

"That alone can attract the foreigner, and every difficulty in such a direction makes him shrink from the foreign idiom. But can we doubt that the alteration of the sixty-two participles works diametrically against his comfort? *Kist* is now to be written like *list*, *prest* like *rest*, *discust* like *disgust*. Even the obscuring words with a double meaning have been increased: *mist* is now *mist* and *missed*; *past* is now *past* and *passed*; and yet nowhere unity: *wisht* but not *fisht*, *winkt* but not *linkt*. You could not make it worse for the foreigner; whether pleasant for the English-born, it is not for me to utter an opinion.

"The vowels do not fare better than the consonants. Of course,

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the English child who hears the simple sounds of *though* and *through* in the nursery and learns much later how to write them may be irritated by the complexity. But the foreign schoolboy who sees words of that type has not the slightest difficulty with them. To learn how they are pronounced is very easy because they stick in the imagination just through their curious configuration; no German or French word looks like them—they are taken as interesting freaks of language, which are the more impressive on account of their very originality. Just so it was easy for us, in the geography lesson, to read the word 'Worcester.' Such grotesque abnormities are quite handy for the foreigner. Now he is suddenly to see the word *tho* written like *who*, and once again he loses a convenient landmark in the printed sentence. But perhaps he is still more puzzled by *thru*, when he is required to speak it like *shoe* and *true*. And with the edict of the Board that *clew* become *clue*, *queue* become *cue*, and *woe* become *wo*, the helps for the eye are gone. You have only to write the three words *to*, *two*, and *too* simply *tu*, in harmony with *thru*, to make the phonetic victory complete. Is this a help to the foreigner, who asks nothing but to see with ease the differences between the words?"

WHAT CHICAGO THINKS OF "PEER GYNT."

ACCORDING to the Chicago papers a dramatic event of the first importance took place in that city on October 30. That event, according to Amy Leslie, of *The News*, disclosed "three Titans—Ibsen, Mansfield, and Grieg—yoked in glittering sympathy to dispense fantasmal problems of 'Peer Gynt.'" It was something of which a nation may be proud, says the same writer, "when a celebrated player has been allowed to see his own way, to feel his own security of fame vividly enough to set aside the usual obsequious submission to the public and plunge into a dazzling experiment *con amore*, believing his public will understand and applaud." That Mr. Mansfield was not disappointed in his expectations we gather from the words of James O'Donnell Bennett, of *The Record-Herald*, who declares that "the perilous experiment of transferring a poem so long and so intricate from the book to the stage was triumphantly made." As *Peer*, we are told, Mr. Mansfield began "a new chapter in his already momentous career." Never, says Burns Mantle, of *The Inter Ocean*, has Mr. Mansfield "proved his command of a native ability in the pure art of acting, and never has he set out to capture the eye of those whose ears he can not reach with more deliberateness than he does this year." The Protean nature of Mr. Mansfield's presentment is thus described by Mr. Bennett in *The Record-Herald*:

"The mere catalog of the exterior adornments he flings over this rôle is bewildering. He frolics; he presents a frozen epitome of the terrors of a credulous and ignorant mind confronting the spectral and the horrible; he voices the cry of love and yearning, grief and despair, and the glib, sardonic utterance of comfortable materialism; he is vibrant with youth and the joy of living; he shakes with the palsy of broken age; he is by turns easy, nonchalant, and bland, and by turns a hunted creature; he dances; he sings; he speaks German; he speaks French; he jokes and he cowers; he is poet and promoter; he pervades a play that is everything from 'Everyman' to 'Faust'—with a dash of Bernard Shaw—and he animates a figure that is as remote as medievalism and as contemporaneous as Dowie."

CARICATURE OF RICHARD MANSFIELD IN "PEER GYNT."
—Campbell in the Chicago *Tribune*.

For our readers unfamiliar with the dramatic poem written by Ibsen—for the great Norwegian dramatist himself never claimed for his work a place in the ranks of pure drama—we quote Mr. Bennett's summary of the ideas presented through the medium of *Peer*, whom he describes as a "long compromise, as a mad youth, as a prosperous man in middle life, as a broken old man." Thus:

"*Peer* is a symbol of fallible man, and he is lifted above the level of the clouds among whom he has dwelt in his remote mountain village solely by the enormous sweep of his imagination, the dazzling splendor of his aspirations. Lying upon his back, drunken, ribald, despised of men, and writhing beneath the whips of scorn, he gazes into the clouds and sees there the pageant of his glory, sees in the vapor the battlements of his kaiserdom, sees himself thus:

> High o'er the ocean Peer Gynt goes a-riding,
> Engelland's prince on the seashore awaits him;
> There too await him all Engelland's maidens.
> Engelland's nobles, and Engelland's Kaiser,
> See him come riding, and rise from their banquet.
> Raising his crown, hear the Kaiser address him.

"But—and therein is the essence of *Peer's* nature—these aspirations, these intoxicating raptures, take him nowhere. He touches no moral heights. Riches, pleasure, the low bow of men, the absolute and perfect satisfaction of his basest self he does win and wring from the world. But self-discipline, self-knowledge, self-respect elude him always because always he eluded them. And so at the last—shattered, sodden, querulous, very old and very feeble—he confronts death in the form of a button-molder, and into the casting ladle of that inevitable one he must go to be re-shaped, with the rest of the trumpery derelicts of humanity, into something definite, something that has meaning, something that has self in it because it shall not be all selfishness. From the first, from the introductory utterance of the jocund ribaldry of *Peer* the youth in his twenties, this emblem of vaporous aspirations combats nothing. Feats of bravado he does rise to, but they only conduct him deeper into the maze of infamy, irresolution, and compromise. Specters of his lusts, his follies, and his absurd declamations rise before him and shriek and gibber at him. . . . *Peer* flies them and there comes then his conflict, feeble, grotesque, frantic with 'The Great Boyg.'"

The Mansfield production, we are told, achieves a double purpose. "It reaches forth for the imagination of the acutely poetic. In its deeper significance it is a play for the initiated," says Mr. Mantle, in *The Inter Ocean*, but "there are moments when it will appeal to all; moments when the heart values are finely true and the human quality is strongly in evidence."

The audience contained some native Norwegians, whose views of the production, as gathered by *The Tribune*, are of decided interest. Consul Gadé thinks Mr. Mansfield's conception of the character of *Peer Gynt* a "really great one" tho the production is "not as Norwegian as it might be." Alexander Kielland, son of the late critic and *littérateur*, declared Mr. Mansfield as great a *Peer Gynt* as Björn Björnson and Henrik Clausen. Nicolay Grevsted, editor of *Skandinaven*, said: "He gives us a strong, sprightly *Peer*, full of life, vigor, enthusiasm, and dreams."

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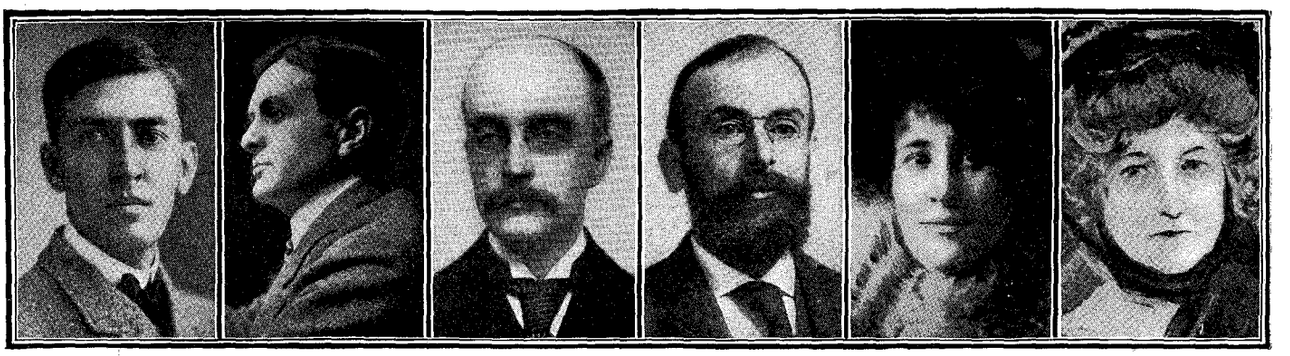

From a painting by W. D. Stevens.

GEORGE ADE. ROBERT HICHENS. JOHN BACH MCMASTER. BRADFORD TORREY. ONOTO WATANNA. MARY WILKINS-FREEMAN.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS.

Ade, George. In Pastures New. 16mo, pp. viii–309. Illustrated. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.25.

Mr. Ade is probably the only man now living who could write a book of travel in Europe and be certain of finding readers for it. Readers of his present book there should be plenty. The harmless fun Mr. Ade is capable of producing has been put into it in good measure—wholesome, human, natural fun.

Anson, Sir William R., Bart. Principles of the English Law of Contract, and of Agency in its Relation to Contract. Eleventh English edition. Second American copyright edition. Edited with American notes by Ernest W. Huffcut. 8vo, pp. li–444. New York: Oxford University Press, American Branch.

Beecher, Henry Ward. The Life of Christ. Without-within. Two Sermons. 12mo, pp. 102. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.

Brastow, Lewis O., D.D. The Modern Pulpit: A Study of Homiletic Sources and Characteristics. 12mo, pp. xxii–450. New York: Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

Brown-Price [Eric Bohn]. In the Van; or, The Builders. Illustrated by F. H. Brigden. 12mo, pp. 352. Toronto: McLeod & Allen. $1.25.

Emerson, Ralph Waldo. Friendship and Character. With an essay on Emerson's personality by Emma Lazarus. Embossed leather. 24mo. [Thumb Nail Series.] New York: Century Co. $1.

One of three new volumes in the admirable little series called Thumb Nail, the others being the "Proverbs of Solomon" and Edward Everett Hale's "Man without a Country."

Fitzgerald, Percy. Sir Henry Irving: A Biography. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xviii–319. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. $3.

Mr. Fitzgerald's volume will hardly be a rival of Bran Stoker's more elaborated and formal one. At the same time, it has a value that is quite its own. Mr. Fitzgerald has known Irving intimately for about thirty years, and while the importance of the volume is due in some considerable degree to this fact, friendship has not been permitted to color the author's judgment of Irving as a notable figure in the history of the stage. The book is not strictly new, this, as Mr. Fitzgerald says, being practically its third issue. Large additions, however, have been made to the original work as affecting a period of ten years not previously dealt with. In the matter of accuracy, the original editions received the benefit of Irving's own revision and correction. Among the illustrations are many of special interest even to those familiar with portraits of Irving.

Hichens, Robert. The Call of the Blood. Illustrated by Orson Lowell. 12mo, pp. 485. New York: Harper & Bros.

Mr. Hichens's new novel in its rich and sensuous coloring recalls certain features of "The Garden of Allah." It is a story that throbs with life, and its characters are in the main well drawn and interesting. This writer has the merit of not trying to improve upon nature's plan. He does not attempt to create men and women out of the stuff of words as do so many who serve in the ranks of our army of novelists. The characters that figure in his novels are creatures of this world, keenly responsive to its joy and pain, and interesting by the fact that they invariably suggest and represent reality. The "Call of the Blood" is a story fairly a-thrill with the joy and exultation of healthy physical life lived in an environment in which human passion has struck deep roots. Altho the novel opens in England and the central characters are English, nearly the whole of the scene takes place in Sicily.

The novel is simple in plan and plot, but it holds the reader's interest effectually. There are descriptive pages of Sicilian scenery which almost evoke the reality. The book is entertaining and well worth reading.

Gardiner, J. H. The Bible as English Literature. 12mo, pp. 402. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

Gilder, Richard Watson. A Book of Music. 16mo, pp. 70. New York: Century Co. $1.

Haeckel, Ernst. Last Words on Evolution: A Popular Retrospect and Summary. Translated from the second edition by Joseph McCabe. With portrait and three plates. 12mo, pp. 179. New York: Peter Eckler. $1.

Hearn, Lafcadio. Some Chinese Ghosts. 12mo, pp. 202. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Holmes, Daniel Henry. A Pedler's Pack. 12mo, pp. 145. New York: Ernest Dressel North. $5.

Mr. Holmes's little volume, which is one of the few, if not the first, that Mr. North has published, appears in a limited edition of 250 copies, printed on Italian hand-made paper. The poems are all short, there being room for about ninety on 145 pages.

Hulley, Lincoln, Ph.D. Studies in the Book of Psalms. 12mo, pp. 178. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1 net.

Hulbert, Archer Butler. The Ohio River: A Course of Empire. With maps and illustrations. 8vo, pp. xvi–378. Boxed. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50 net.

Mr. Hulbert has made what we are inclined to think is the most intrinsically important addition yet made to the Messrs. Putnam's series of profusely illustrated octavos, dealing with the great rivers of America. The Hudson, Mohawk, Colorado, St. Lawrence, and Connecticut have previously been treated. Mr. Hulbert's subtitle, "A Course of Empire," indicates the opportunity which his subject gave for a treatment which should combine history with pioneer settlement and industrial development. He will be remembered as in part author, in part compiler of a notable series on "Historic Highways of America." Among the illustrations in the present volume are many unfamiliar ones of special historical interest. Mr. Dellenbaugh's volume on the Colorado River, in the same series, is important in a way unlike Mr. Hulbert's, its value being archeological and geological rather than historical and industrial.

Jameson, J. Franklin, Ph.D., LL.D. Original Narratives of Early American History. The Northmen, Columbus, and Cabot. 985–1503. The Voyages of the Northmen edited by Julius E. Olson. The Voyages of Columbus and of John Cabot edited by Edward Gaylord Bourne, Ph.D. With maps and a facsimile reproduction. 8vo, pp. xvi–443. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3 net.

This volume is the first in what is certain to be, for students of American history, an important series of original documents, issued under the auspices of the American Historical Association, with Professor Jameson, of the Carnegie Institution, as general editor. This, as the first volume, properly begins with the Icelandic sagas which record what is known of the voyages of Northmen to these shores in the years when William of Normandy was invading the shores of England. The voyages of Columbus and Cabot properly follow in the same volume. Each narrative has been carefully edited as to an introduction and foot-notes, an excellent index being added. It is a pleasure to know that succeeding volumes will be devoted to the Spanish explorations in what are now our Southern States, to the early French and English voyages chiefly taken out of Hakluyt, to Champlain, Bradford, Winthrop, and others.

Lang, Andrew. The Orange Fairy Book. With eight colored plates and numerous illustrations by H. J. Ford. 12mo, pp. 358. New York and London: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.60 net.

Locke, William J. The Beloved Vagabond. 12mo, pp. 303. New York: John Lane Co. $1.50.

Mackaye, Percy. Jeanne d'Arc. 12mo, pp. 163. New York and London: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

McMaster, John Bach. A History of the People of the United States, from the Revolution to the Civil War. In seven volumes. Vol. vi., 1830–1842. 8vo, pp. xviii–658. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.50 net.

Professor McMaster's sixth volume has been long on the way. At least five years have passed since the appearance of its immediate predecessor. Let us hope that Vol. vii., which is understood to be the final one, bringing the record down to

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the Civil War, may not tarry so long. This author has made to general United States history the most notable original contribution his generation has seen. We may say this with due regard for the work done by John Fiske, Mr. Rhodes, and others. Professor McMaster works always from sources. His industry in reading and his capacity for digesting newspaper files, Congressional reports, and ancient pamphlets have been extraordinary. In these respects (not to mention others) no man of his period has been his rival.

Meakin, Annette M. B. Russia: Travels and Studies. Illustrated. With map. 8vo, pp. xx–440. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $4 net.

Moses, Montross J. Famous Actor Families in America. 12mo, pp. viii–341. Illustrated. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $2.

This is an attractively made volume, in black-faced type, with rubricated headlines, initial letters, and well-executed half-tone portraits. It will secure attention for the mass of biographical information it contains, records in detail having been collected and arranged with care. The bibliography appended fills thirty pages. The volume has no index, but it needs one.

Ormond. Alexander Thomas. Concepts of Philosophy. In three parts. 12mo, pp. xxxii–720. New York: The Macmillan Co. $4 net.

Parrish, Randall. Bob Hampton of Placer. Illustrated by Arthur I. Keller. 12mo, pp. 384. Chicago. A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

Paul, Herbert. A History of Modern England. In five volumes. Vol. v. 12mo, pp. viii–405. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.50 net.

Riedl, Frederick, Ph.D. A History of Hungarian Literature. 12mo, pp. x–286. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.75

Sargent, Dudley, A., A.M., S.D. Physical Education. 12mo, pp. 311. New York: Ginn & Co. $1.50.

Shelby. Bridge Abridged: Also the Revised Laws of Bridge and the Etiquette of the Game. Small 18mo, pp. 236. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.

Shelley, Henry G. Literary By-paths in Old England. With illustrations from photographs by the author. 8vo, pp. xvi–400. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $3 net.

Mr. Shelley's book is sympathetically written and gives evidence of individual research. He has managed to unite an agreeable style with due respect for facts affecting the biography and literature concerned in his narrative. In eleven chapters he writes of the homes and haunts of several great figures, among them Spenser, Sidney, Gray, Goldsmith, Burns, Keats, Carlyle, and Hood. The illustrations are many and are often unfamiliar.

Skinner, Robert P. Abyssinia of To-day. An account of the first mission sent by the American Government to the court of the King of Kings (1903-1904). Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xvi–227. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $3 net.

Smith, Gertrude. The Beautiful Story of Doris and Julie. Illustrated. Small 8vo, pp. 167. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.30 net.

Smith, Nora Archibald. Nelson the Adventurer: A Story for Boys. 12mo, pp. 121. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin Co. $1.

Stearns, Anna Mellen, and Beatley, Clara Bancroft. Forget-Me-Not: A Year of Happy Days. 12mo, pp. xii–169. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25 net.

Stevenson, Burton E. Affairs of State. With illustrations by F. Vaux Wilson. 12mo, pp. 335. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

Stickney, Albert. Organized Democracy. 12mo, pp. 268. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

In view of the recognized spirit of unrest which at present characterizes so large a part of the public mind with regard to the sufficiency of our present political conditions, this work may be regarded as a timely and suggestive contribution to the study of political economy. The author has endeavored to present an impartia and dispassionate statement of political affairs as they exist to-day, to call attention to certain definite imperfections in the machinery of election, and to suggest remedies looking to vital reforms, which would bring the administration of government in line with the ideals of the founders of the democratic state. While sharing to some extent in the pessimistic view occasioned by the familiar revelations of civic and financial corruption, he does not despair of the future, and the purpose of his book is to show that reform, to be effective, must begin with the machinery of elections.

A firm believer in the idea of democracy, Mr. Stickney regards our democratic institutions as being still in their infancy. An actual test on a large scale has been made only within the last century; for prior to 1787 democratic institutions had been tried in small communities. The author goes further than the mere demand for improvement: he contends that our present political institutions are not genuinely democratic, his argument in brief being as follows:

It is of the essence of democracy that a people should be able to make its own free choice of its rulers, but, toil as hard as we may, we do not get the men of our own free choice for the highest posts of government, nor do we ever succeed in putting the control of public affairs in the hands of those most fitted for the responsibility. What is the reason for this? The author devotes many pages to its exposition, but it may be indicated by one word, the "machine." The principle of the survival of the fittest is inverted by the political machine, the ultimate result of which is the usurpation of political power by a plutocracy, that most odious of all forms of tyranny, fatal at once to the principle of democracy and subversive of human freedom.

Mr. Stickney thinks that with a century's experience of the unsatisfactory results of "machine" politics it is to-day practicable to install a new form of political machinery. He is convinced that the present tendency is distinctly toward the adoption of the popular assembly as the organ of supreme control in the body politic. His exposition of the processes of choosing such an assembly and of the practical benefits that would flow from it is highly interesting and deserving of the attention of those interested in the practical problems of the day.

Stuart, Charles Duff. Casa Grande. 12mo, pp. 367. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

Tomlinson, Everett T. Marching against the Iroquois. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 388. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

Torrey, Bradford. Friends on the Shelf. 12mo, pp. 345. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25 net.

The Friends on the Shelf are those most stedfast of all friends—good books, favorite authors, the trusted friends who never intrude, who keep silent until we would have them speak, and never remain talking when we would have them silent. There is a goodly group of them on the present shelf and they are known to most readers. They include Hazlitt, Edward FitzGerald, Thoreau, Robert Louis Stevenson, Keats, and Anatole France. The selection has evidently been made to exhibit contrasting literary temperaments, for no two of the authors chosen have any striking features of resemblance. Each has a distinct individuality, a special manner of expressing his conception of life. It is in all cases the man behind the book that Mr. Torrey endeavors to bring into prominence in these entertaining essays. Human personality emerging from the page of genius is the thing that has had most attraction for him, and is also the feature of the book which has the strongest appeal to the reader. In addition to the biographical sketches indicated, there are chapters on "Verbal Magic," "Quotability," "The Grace of Obscurity," "In Defense of the Traveler's Notebook," and "Concerning the Lack of an American Literature."

Underwood. Rev. J. L. The Women of the Confederacy. 8vo, pp. 313. New York and Washington: The Neale Publishing Co. $2.

Upton, Florence K. The Golliwogg's Desert-Island. Verses by Bertha Upton. Square 8vo, pp. 64. London and New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

Vincent, Charles. Fifty Shakespere Songs. For High Voices. Folio, pp. xxviii–157. New York: Charles H. Ditson & Co. $2.50.

Von Hutten, Bettina, Baroness. The One Way Out. With illustrations by Harrison Fisher. 12mo, pp. 100. New York: Dodd, Meade & Co. $2.

Walker, Margaret Coulson. Lady Hollyhock and Her Friends. A Book of Nature Dolls and Others. Drawings by Mary Isabel Hunt. Square 12mo, pp. 154. New York: Baker & Taylor Co. $1.25.

Watanna, Onoto. A Japanese Blossom. Four illustrations in color by Lee Woodward Ziegler, and decorations by Japanese artists. 8vo. Boxed. New York: Harper & Bros. $2 net.

Mrs. Babcock, whom we know as Onoto Watanna, has produced in this tale a charming idyl of Japanese home life in war times. The illustrations are in colors, with marginal decorations from Japanese subjects, given in impressions so faint as oftentimes to run with safety into the text.

Washington, Booker T. Putting the Most into Life. 12mo, pp. 37. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.

Wells, H. G. The Future in America. A Search After Realities. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 259. New York and London: Harper & Bros. $2.

Wesselhoeft, Lily F. Ready, the Reliable. Illustrated from drawings by Chase Emerson. 12mo, pp. viii–265. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Weyman, Stanley J. Chippinge Borough. 12mo, pp. 481. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

Wilkins-Freeman, Mary E. "Doc" Gordon. Illustrated in water-colors by Frank T. Merrill. 12mo, pp. 322. New York and London: The Authors and Newspapers Association. 50 cents net.

An entirely new story by Mary Wilkins, of which brief note will be made here in connection with the price at which it is published. Here is a new copyrighted novel, with colored illustrations, bound in cloth and sold for 50 cents! Five other new books by popular authors, in similar style, are also in the market at the same price. Among the authors are Max Pemberton, Robert Barr, and E. F. Benson. Men are asking if all this means that the long reign of the dollar-and-a-half novel is threatened with usurpation. Under the conditions governing the publication of these books, they can be purchased from only one bookseller in each town. This, we believe, holds true in New York city as well as in small places.

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CURRENT POETRY.

The Weaponed Man.*

BY CYMRIC AP EINION.

["The freeman . . . was the 'weaponed man,' who alone bore sword and shield."—*Green's History.*]

When oak woods grew where barley waves
And bare downs faced the sky,
Untrodden save by winter wolves,
Where now great cities lie,
The fathers of our Saxon folk
(Sires of our blood and bone)
Set up their thorpes and homesteads,
Self-centered and alone.

They were not over-masterful
Nor braggart in their pride,
But the freeman's badge was the spear in hand
And the war-sword at his side;
And when the arrow-splinter came
To muster great and small,
The man who stood unarmed that day
Was weakling, priest, or thrall.

When we waged the War of a Hundred Years
Or marched to Flodden fray,
Small need was there for time or toil
To marshal our array.
Each yeoman's chimney held its bow;
Each manor, jack and spear;
And every churl could handle steel
To guard his goods and gear.

Now cities gather them goods and gold
With ships on every sea,
And the Guilds of Craft wax fat and proud
And every hind is free;
And no man bears a weaponed belt
Save he whose trade is war,
Yet—weaponless men are thralls at heart
As it was in the days of yore.

*Respectfully dedicated to all who hold that universal military training is an invasion of the freedom of the subject.—*From The Spectator* (London).

The Golden Hynde.

BY ALFRED NOYES.

It was on July 25 that, with a boldness we can hardly realize, the course was laid. Their instruments for finding latitude were far from perfect; longitude it was practically impossible for them to determine at all; the variation of the compass was ascertained with childish crudeness. But straight across the Pacific (for sixty-eight days without sight of land) Drake pushed his way as it were by inspiration.

I.

With the fruit of Aladdin's garden clustering thick in her hold,
With rubies a-wash in her scuppers and her bilge ablaze with gold,
A world in arms behind her to sever her heart from home,
The *Golden Hynde* drove onward, over the glittering foam.

II.

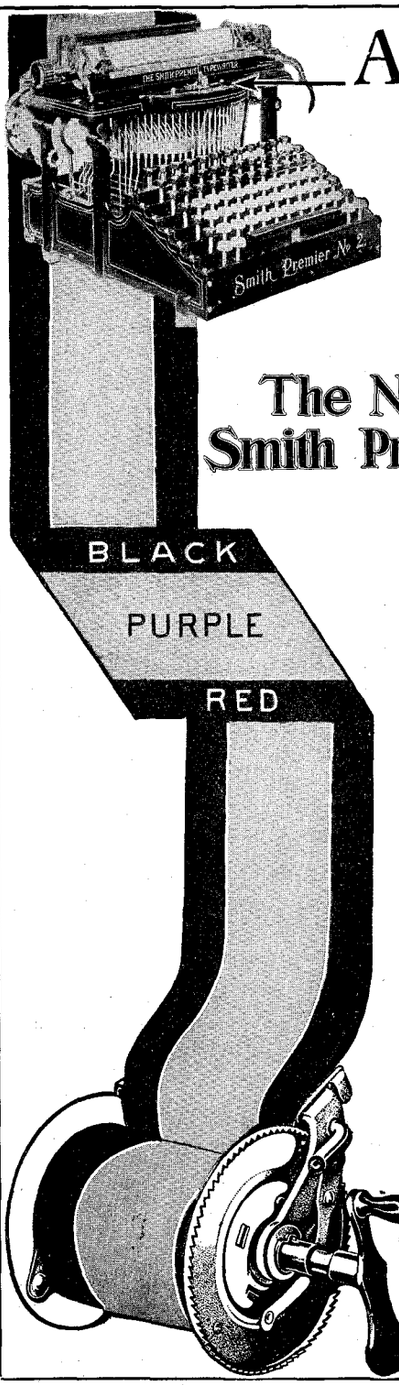
If we go as we came by the southward, we meet wi' the fleets of Spain!
'Tis a thousand to one against us: we'll turn to the West again;
We have captured a China pilot, his charts and his golden keys;
We'll sail to the Golden Gateway, over the golden seas.

III.

What shall we see as we sail there? Clusters of coral and palm,
Oceans of silken slumber, measureless leagues of calm,
Islands of purple story, lit with the westering gleam,
Washed with the mystic whisper, dreaming the world-wide dream.

IV.

There will be shores of sirens, with arms that beckon us near,



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Holds firmly together letters, checks or papers of any kind without mutilation. Indestructible, being nickel-plated, will not tarnish. Sold in boxes of 100. 25c.

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DAIRY FARM
SAUSAGES

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4 Pounds, $1.00, Express Paid
Money Back If You Want It

I will send you, upon receipt of $1.00, 4 lbs. of my famous Dairy Farm Sausage, express paid east of Colorado, and with the privilege of having your money back if you are not satisfied. Or send for my circular and price list. It tells the story of my business—how it started, why it has grown—tells how to *cook* Jones' Dairy Farm Sausages so that their *zest* and *flavor* are best preserved—tells about my Hams, Bacon, Lard, etc., all prepared at

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A Penny Spent
in building a warm house
Is a Dollar Saved
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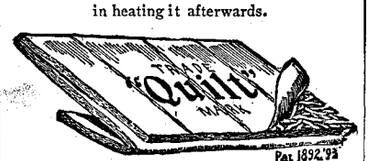

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SAMUEL CABOT, Sole Manufacturer,
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As they stand knee-deep in the foam-flowers with
perilous breasts and hair;
Sweet is the rest they proffer, yet what should we
gain of these
When we gaze on the Golden Gateway, that shines
on the golden seas?

V.

Wound in their white embraces, couched in the lustrous gloom,
Gazing ever to seaward through the broad magnolia
bloom,
We should weary of all their kisses when, under the
first white star,
Over the limitless ocean, the Golden Gates unbar.

VI.

White hands will strive to hold us; but we must rise
and go—
Down to the salt sea-beaches where the waves are
whispering low;
White arms will plead in anguish, as the sails fill out
to the breeze,
And we turn to the Golden Gateway, that burns on
the golden seas.

VII.

We shall put out from shore then, out to the Western
skies,
With the old despairing rapture and the sunset in our
eyes:
What shall we gain of our going? What of the fading gleam,
What of the gathering darkness, what of the dying
dream?

VIII.

Only the unknown glory, only the hope deferred,
Only the wondrous whisper, only the unknown Word,
Voice of the God that gave us billow and beam and
breeze,
As we sail to the Golden Gateway, over the golden
seas.

—*From The Outlook* (London).

Motherhood.

BY EDITH BROWNELL.

Gray gloomed the hillside. Through the solemn hush
Of dole, the third dark hour—reluctant, shamed—
Slow yielded to its close.

Below the dross
The Holy Mother knelt in quivering calm,
Her waiting arms in anguish upward reached
To take again her Son, her little boy—
Her baby!—while, pale through the mystic dusk,
Her lifted face in adoration dwelt
Upon her Lord!

Then, near at hand, there broke
A woman's sobbing, low and wrenched and fierce,
The cry of one whose hurt is worse than death;
And Mary, bending sweet within her veil,
Laid her high grief aside, to pray, "Dear God!
Ah, comfort Thou the mother of the thief!"

—*From The Independent.*

The Altar of the Dead.

"Ein Tag im Jahre ist den Todten frei."

BY ROSAMUND MARRIOTT WATSON.

The skies are dim, the wind-stript trees stand sighing
Where cold airs move about the dying year;
Let this one day be theirs beyond denying,
The dead who once were dear.

Put off the shield and buckler brave of seeming,
Mail we must wear upon the world's highway,
That we shall wear no whit the worse for dreaming
Their dream for this one day.

To that dark altar through still, shadowy spaces
Silent we go—our footfalls make no sound—
Each to a separate shrine we set our faces,
Each has his holy ground.

All the long year's long days are for the living,
All, all but one with wintry skies of lead;

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One short poor day—how should you grudge the giving
This one day to the dead?
—*From Scribner's Magazine* (November).

Wood-Doves.

BY LOUISE IMOGEN GUINEY.

"I can not soar beside, but must for ever suffer
Blue air athrill with thee to lap against my breast
And dream it is thy wing."
—"Dear, sighs about thee hover:
Among the dewy leaves my longing is thy quest.
Yet, lone and far apart, shall we no joy discover
To travel the same sky, and by one water rest?
Say, mate in all this world?"
—"Ah, mute forbidden lover,
Ah, song I shall not hear!"
—"Ah, sweet unbuilded nest!"
—*From McClure's Magazine* (November).

PERSONAL.

"The Lion and the Mouse."—An interesting bit of theatrical history is contained in the following extract from *The Saturday Evening Post*. It relates to "The Lion and the Mouse" and its author, Mr. Charles Klein, of whom we read:

He wrote the play under contract with his old friend, Daniel Frohman, who paid him the usual five hundred dollars down and agreed to pay five hundred more on delivery of the manuscript. While Mr. Klein was reading the play, Mr. Frohman sat in silence. When he finished, the manager wrote his check and said: "Take this, Charley, and take your manuscript. I have read many a bad play, but without exception this is the worst I have ever known an experienced playwright to be guilty of."

Mr. Klein still believed in his work, and arranged for its production with one of the minor managers, himself sharing in the venture. Mr. Frohman, left

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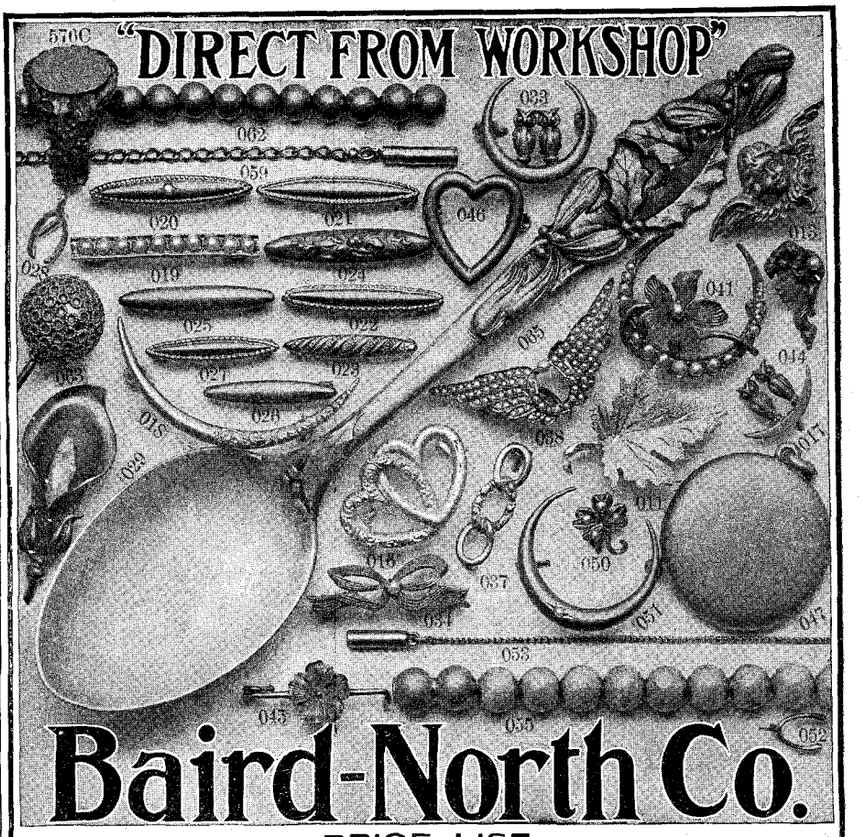

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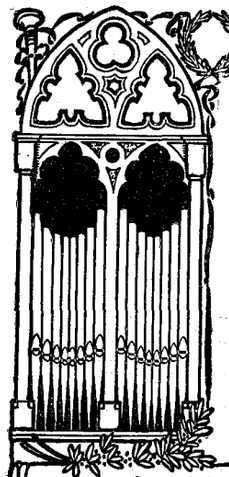

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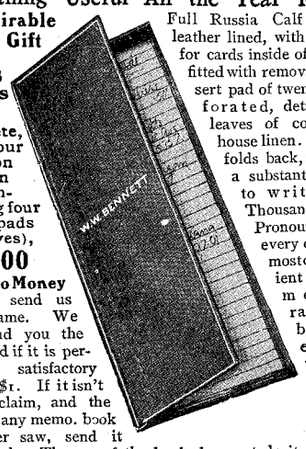

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without a piece for his playhouse, The Lyceum, rented it to the two. The play has proved almost as ensational a success as "The Music Master," not only New York, but in other cities at the same time. ho a strong and serious drama, it ran an entire summer on Broadway, through heat and humidity that banished all but a few even of the musical shows. Mr. Frohman, meanwhile, is the unwilling witness of a small fortune flowing out of his box-office into other pockets.

Gray's Elegy.—We are told by *The Bookman* of the success of Gray's "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard"—a success entirely unlooked for by its author. A copy of the first edition, which sold originally for twelve cents, recently brought in London the record price of $500. Concerning the popularity of the poem, *The Bookman* continues:

Whether Byron, on that morning, when he awoke and found himself famous, was astonished, is not on record; but that Thomas Gray was utterly bewildered by the success which attended the publication of his "Elegy" is as certainly true as that the fact is generally forgotten. Published in the shape of a slim pamphlet, it ran through four editions in two months; and six other editions speedily followed. Ere the poem was ten years old it had been reprinted in several collections of verse, in numerous magazines, and twice translated into Latin. All this amazed the author beyond measure; and when the Scottish poet Beattie sought his permission to prepare an edition for the Northern Kingdom, he, in giving his consent, warned his admirer of the risk the publisher would take, for a London bookseller had "glutted the town" with two editions of fifteen hundred and seven hundred and fifty copies. Beattie and the Scottish publisher went their way, however, and the edition sold so quickly that Gray was embarrassed by an offer of a present of books in recompense for his consent. "I can not figure to myself," he wrote, "how it can be worth his while to offer me such a present." He never accepted any cash payment for his poems. He held it was beneath his dignity as a gentleman to barter his writings for money; and, of course, the publishers were glad to oblige him by respecting such a convenient scruple. To one of those publishers, Dodsley, this meant a comfortable profit of $5,000 from the "Elegy" alone.

Gray's modest opinion of the "Elegy" was not affectation; it was the consistent result of his sensitive, reclusive nature. As a matter of fact, he was not even responsible for the publication of the poem. Eight years elapsed between its inception and its completion, and yet even that protracted travail did not create a just conception of its merits on the author's part.

The American Governor of Cuba.—Charles E. Magoon, the Provisional Governor of Cuba, is described in *The Review of Reviews* as a "big, strong, brave, kindly, and wise man, who has been called to a place of great power and responsibility, and who possesses all the attributes and qualities that can be imagined in the connection." Of course a man with such recommendations has had an interesting time of it in Washington, stepping along rapidly from positions of lesser importance to others of greater and greater responsibility and honor. In the magazine above quoted a review of this progression is given. We are told how he came to Washington in 1899 and accepted a subordinate position as a law clerk in the War Department. His exceptional ability was too great to be buried there, we are told, and he soon emerged after accomplishing "the somewhat difficult task of reconciling the emergencies of our occupation of Cuba to respectful conservation of the legal and judicial system under which the island had been ruled for two or three centuries." Then he was given charge of similar work in the case of the Philippines. His subsequent promotions are thus chronicled:

About this time Magoon was offered a place on

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the bench of the Court of Claims—an ancient and honorable cloister, of mysterious functions and purely speculative authority; something like the Doctors' Commons in which David Copperfield matriculated under the expensive guidance of Spenlow and his wicked partner, Jorkins. Just who conceived this expedient for shelving Magoon and consigning him forever to the catacombs of public life this writer is unable to recall. Secretary Root advised him against it. A friend who loved him unselfishly and well said: "The Court of Claims is not the beginning of a career. It is the end. There are good and worthy men on that bench, but they sit there to receive the rewards of distinguished service in the past, not to prepare for greater usefulness in the future. An appointment there is an honor and a compensation to the veteran,—to the beginner, like you, it is a dismissal and an obscuration. Don't take it. Don't commit suicide!"

Still possest by the ignorance and incertitude of his modesty, Magoon hesitated between oblivion and fame. Fresh from the broad expanses of Nebraska, and accustomed to personalities of unlimited composure and resource, he could not figure to himself the possibility of a dearth of force and talent at the national capital. He had always heard that the Civil Service Commission was an infallible harvester of character and genius. He had yet to learn that the civil-service tag meant nothing more than respectable mediocrity; that its certificates signified *neither good nor evil* in the serious walks of official life. He found, later, that a place on the classified list counted for nothing beyond a more or less secure perch on some high stool in one of the executive departments, and he now thinks so calmly of civil-service reform as to agree that its operation has never harmed any really competent person. It is safe to say, however, that Magoon did not at the time imagine he had done anything remarkable, or plume himself with the fancy that his achievement could not be duplicated by the average wearer of the civil-service badge.

One may well believe, however, that in 1905, when the President selected him for the most important and responsible office on the Isthmus of Panama—namely, that of restoring tranquillity, winning over the Panaman population to an attitude of respect and confidence, and creating a public sentiment through which successful operations could be made possible—Magoon was justified in assuming that perhaps the administration viewed him with more than ordinary favor. At that time the residents of the Isthmus were anything but well disposed. If

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"At times I would have no appetite for days, then I would feel ravenous, never satisfied when I did eat and so nervous I felt like shrieking at the top of my voice. I lost flesh badly and hardly knew which way to turn until one day I bought a box of Grape-Nuts food to see if I could eat that. I tried it without telling the doctor, and liked it fine; made me feel as if I had something to eat that was satisfying and still I didn't have that heaviness that I had felt after eating any other food.

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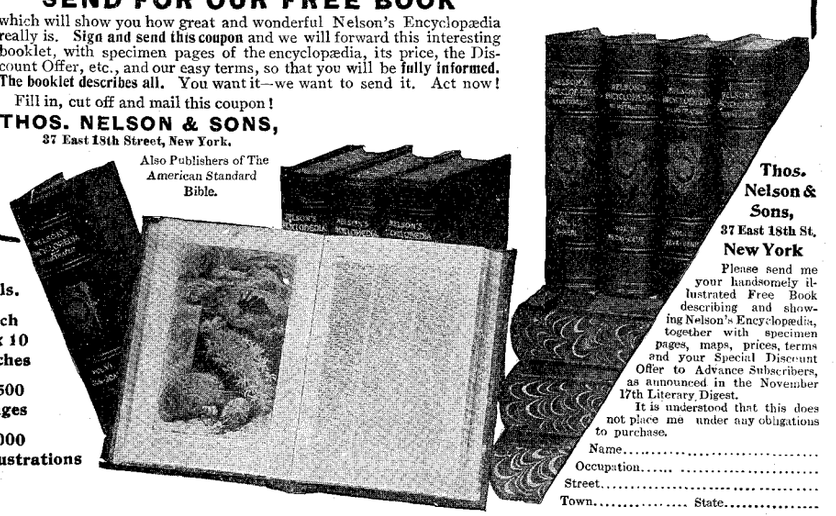

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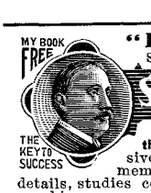

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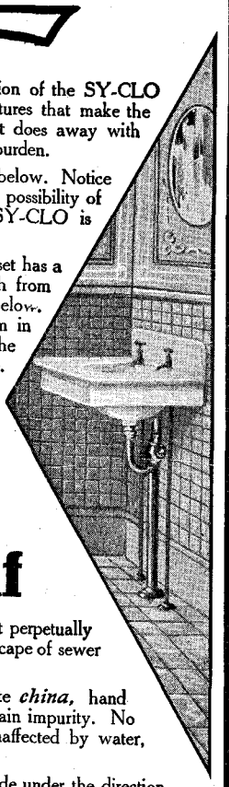
Sy-CLO

TRADE MARK

The perfect material and scientific principle of construction of the SY-CLO Closet entirely overcomes the unpleasant and unsanitary features that make the ordinary closet a menace to health. The SY-CLO Closet does away with necessary care that makes the common closet a household burden.

Study the sectional view of the SY-CLO illustrated below. Notice the unusual extent of water surface in the bowl. No possibility of impurity adhering to the sides. That's why the SY-CLO is always clean.

Unlike the ordinary closet, the SY-CLO Closet has a double cleansing action, a combination of flush from above and a powerful pump-like pull from below. The downward rush of water creates a vacuum in the pipe into which the entire contents of the bowl is drawn with irresistible syphonic force. That's why the SY-CLO Closet is called



The Closet That Cleans Itself

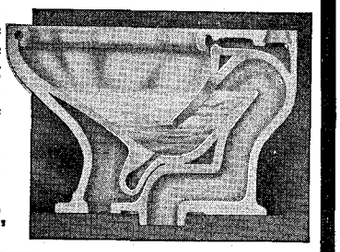
The sectional cut shows the *deep water-seal* that perpetually guards the household health by making impossible the escape of sewer gas, a subtle and often unsuspected poison.

The material of the SY-CLO Closet is heavy white *china*, hand moulded into a single piece. No joint, crack or crevice to retain impurity. No surface to chip off or crack. Nothing to rust or corrode. Unaffected by water, acid or wear.

The name "SY-CLO" on a closet guarantees that it is made under the direction and supervision of the Potteries Selling Company, of the best materials, and with the aid of the best engineering skill, and has the united endorsement of eighteen of the leading potteries of America.

Lavatories of every design made of the same material as the SY-CLO Closets.

Valuable Booklet on "Household Health" sent free if you mention the name of your Plumber.



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is a portable 100 candle power light costing only 2cts. per week. Makes and burns its own gas. Brighter than electricity or acetylene and cheaper than kerosene. No Dirt. No Grease. No Odor. Over 100 styles. Lighted instantly with a match. Every lamp warranted. Agents Wanted Everywhere.

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not openly hostile to the representatives of our occupation, they were unmistakably aloof, antipathetic, and suspicious. Agitation and conspiracy were the order of the day. There was no symptom of willing and gracious cooperation. So it happened that in selecting Magoon to preside over a situation fraught with the material of turmoil, the President paid him a compliment not to be misunderstood or minimized. He was sent there to accomplish what other and much more prominent officials had failed to do, and this constituted the first conspicuous recognition of his great ability.

How well and thoroughly he discharged the trust imposed upon him is now known to all who have kept pace with the events of contemporary history. He has left behind him a people genuinely pacified, animated by sincere good-will, profoundly persuaded of our friendship and helpfulness, ready to meet our authorities more than half way in every overture, and anxious to contribute to the general welfare.

The Fall of Mark Twain.—During the first ten years of his married life Mark Twain tells us he kept a "constant and discreet watch" upon his tongue while in the house, and when circumstances were too irritating to allow the use of soft words he "went outside and to a distance to seek relief." In *The North American Review*, where he makes this confession in his "Chapters from My Autobiography," he tells also of the occasion when his watchfulness first lapsed and his use of strong language became known to his wife. He says:

I went into the bathroom one morning to make my toilet, and carelessly left the door two or three inches ajar. It was the first time that I had ever failed to take the precaution of closing it tightly. I knew the necessity of being particular about this, because shaving was always a trying ordeal for me, and I could seldom carry it through to a finish without verbal helps. Now this time I was unprotected, but did not suspect it. I had no extraordinary trouble with my razor on this occasion, and was able to worry through with mere mutterings and growlings of an improper sort, but with nothing noisy or emphatic about them—no snapping and barking. Then I put on a shirt. My shirts are an invention of my own. They open in the back, and are buttoned there—when there are buttons. This time the button was missing. My temper jumped up several degrees in a moment, and my remarks rose accordingly, both in loudness and vigor of expression. But I was not troubled, for the bathroom door was a solid one and I supposed it was firmly closed. I flung up the window and threw the shirt out. It fell upon the shrubbery where the people on their way to church could admire it if they wanted to; there was merely fifty feet of grass between the shirt and the passer-by. Still rumbling and thundering distantly, I put on another shirt. Again the button was absent. I augmented my language to meet the emergency, and threw that shirt out of the window. I was too angry—too insane—to examine the third shirt, but put it furiously on. Again the button was absent, and that shirt followed its comrades out of the window. Then I straightened up, gathered my reserves, and let myself go like a cavalry charge. In the midst of that great assault, my eye fell upon that gaping door, and I was paralyzed.

It took me a good while to finish my toilet. I extended the time unnecessarily in trying to make up my mind as to what I would best do in the circumstances. I tried to hope that Mrs. Clemens was asleep, but I knew better. I could not escape by the window. It was narrow, and suited only to shirts. At last I made up my mind to boldly loaf through the bedroom with the air of a person who had not been doing anything. I made half the journey successfully. I did not turn my eyes in her direction, because that would not be safe. It is very difficult to look as if you have not been doing anything when the facts are the other way, and my confidence in my performance oozed steadily out of me as I went along. I was aiming for the left-hand door because it was farthest from my wife. It had never been opened from the day that the house was built, but it seemed a blessed refuge for me now. The bed was this one, wherein I am lying now, and

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dictating these histories morning after morning with so much serenity. It was this same old elaborately carved black Venetian bedstead—the most comfortable bedstead that ever was, with space enough in it for a family, and carved angels enough surmounting its twisted columns and its headboard and footboard to bring peace to the sleepers, and pleasant dreams. I had to stop in the middle of the room. I hadn't the strength to go on. I believed that I was under accusing eyes—that even the carved angels were inspecting me with unfriendly gaze. You know how it is when you are convinced that somebody behind you is looking steadily at you. You *have* to turn your face—you can't help it. I turned mine. The bed was placed as it is now, with the foot where the head ought to be. If it had been placed as it should have been, the high headboard would have sheltered me. But the footboard was no sufficient protection, for I could be seen over it. I was exposed. I was wholly without protection. I turned, because I couldn't help it—and my memory of what I saw is still vivid, after all these years.

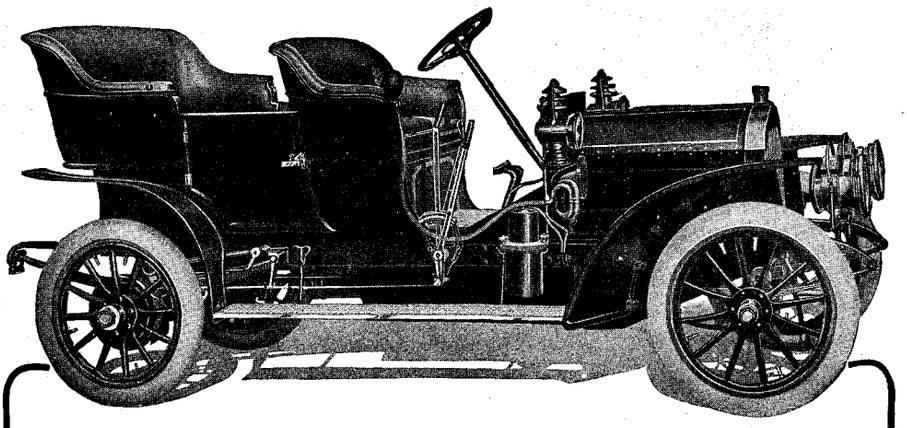
Against the white pillows I saw the black head—I saw that young and beautiful face; and I saw the gracious eyes with a something in them which I had never seen there before. They were snapping and flashing with indignation. I felt myself crumbling; I felt myself shrinking away to nothing under that accusing gaze. I stood silent under that desolating fire for as much as a minute, I should say—it seemed a very, very long time. Then my wife's lips parted, and from them issued—*my latest bathroom remark.* The language perfect, but the expression velvety, unpractical, apprenticelike, ignorant, inexperienced, comically inadequate, absurdly weak and unsuited to the great language. In my lifetime I had never heard anything so out of tune, so inharmonious, so incongruous, so ill-suited to each other as were those mighty words set to that feeble music. I tried to keep from laughing, for I was a guilty person in deep need of charity and mercy. I tried to keep from bursting, and I succeeded—until she gravely said, "There, now you know how it sounds."

Then I exploded; the air was filled with my fragments, and you could hear them whiz. I said, "Oh, Livy, if it sounds like *that* I will never do it again!"

Then she had to laugh herself. Both of us broke into convulsions, and went on laughing until we were physically exhausted and spiritually reconciled.

De Musset's Extravagant Lunch.—The story of a lunch that was literally "bought for a song" is told in *Harper's Weekly*, where it is called a "characteristic episode of the artistic life":

One day three friends in Paris were taking a walk together. "I should like to have an exquisite lunch," said one of the three. "I should be satisfied with a lunch," said the second, "which is a little short of being exquisite." "And I," remarked the third one, "should feel content with any kind of lunch." Unfortunately, none of them was possest of the necessary money. Presently one of the trio was struck by an idea. He led his friends to a music-publisher and made him an offer: "Buy from us a song. This gentleman wrote the text, that one set



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This, with longer wheel base and other improvements is the COLUMBIA which made a PERFECT SCORE in the GLIDDEN TOUR and then (without repairs or adjustments of any kind) won its class event in the CRAWFORD NOTCH HILL CLIMB.

Mark LXVIII Electric Broughams, Landaulets, Victorias and Hansoms, each **$4000**

Known throughout the world as the leading town carriages in the electric class.

Mark XLIX Four Cylinder, 40-45 H. P. Touring Car, 7 Passengers All Facing Forward, Double Chain Drive - - - - - - - - - - Limousine, $5,500. **$4500**

Perpetuates, with a few important alterations, the completely successful Mark XLVII of 1906.

Mark LXIX Electric Victoria-Phaeton - - **$1500**

This is our well known Mark LXI with lengthened wheel base, improved general design and brought up to date in every feature.

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Tobacco experts have for years been endeavoring to perfect a cigar that looks (see cut), tastes and has the fine aroma of any other, yet contains none of the poisonous nicotine or injurious qualities found in ordinary cigars.

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Smoke three or four and if you are not satisfied send the balance back at our expense and we will promptly refund your money.

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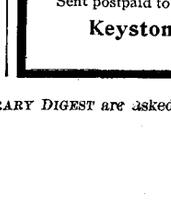

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Sent postpaid to you anywhere for **25 cents.**

Keystone Moistener Co.,
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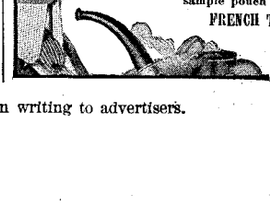

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The Aristocrat of Smoking Tobacco

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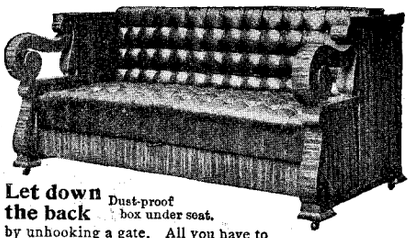

Let down the back Dust-proof box under seat. by unhooking a gate. All you have to do to change the luxurious Streit Davenport into a *comfortable double bed*. Full width head and foot boards keep pillows and bed clothes from sliding off. The

Streit Davenport Bed

made up as a bed, *looks* like a bed, *is* a bed—the most restful one, too, on which you ever slept. *Don't confuse* the *Streit* with the automatic, rasping, machine-spring kind that clang, catch and never work. The *Streit* is simple, strong, no mechanism—just a gate to unhook.

Streit Morris Chairs The *only* chair in which you can relax *every* muscle. Head rest really rests the head and back and foot-rest exactly the right height. When not in use, foot-rest easily slipped back—leather cushion forming tufted front. Upholstered in Streit genuine leather or soft goods. This trade-mark on every piece.

If your dealer can't supply you, order from us. We ship on approval. Write for free catalogue—new designs.

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Banking Dept. Supervision.
Earnings paid from day received to day withdrawn.
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it to music and I shall sing it, as I am the only one of us with a good voice." "Well, sing it for a trial," answered the publisher. The young man complied, and the publisher seemed to be satisfied. He paid fifteen francs for the song, and the friends hastened joyfully to a restaurant. The author of the text was Alfred de Musset, the musician was Mompor, and the singer Dupré. The song, which was bought and paid for with fifteen francs, "The Andalusian Girl," yielded the publisher 40,000 francs.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

To-Day.

Lives of some great men remind us
That we will, if we are wise,
Leave our modesty behind us
And get out and advertise.

—*Judge.*

A Child's Reasoning.—"What are you crying about?"

CHILD—"Because Marcel slapped me."

"But why didn't you slap him back?"

"Because then it would only be his turn again."—*Translated from* Le Gaulois *for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Making It Right.—SHE—"I can't bear actors; they're so conceited!"

HE—"But I'm an actor, and you don't think I'm conceited, do you?"

SHE (*seeking to recover herself*)—"Oh, of course not! I mean the big ones; the little ones don't count."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

Japanese Hot Weather.—Mr. Sato, of the Japanese Peace Commission, praised the cool and stimulating weather at Portsmouth, and was told that in St. Louis the summer weather was quite unbearable.

"We have hot summers in Japan," said Mr. Sato. "We have hot-weather stories there, too. For instance:

"A philanthropic Japanese rode through the streets one scorching day, when a beggar-woman accosted him, holding a baby in her arms.

" 'Kind sir,' she said, 'will you not give a copper coin to your servant, who is in sore need?'

" 'Yes, gladly,' said the gentleman, and he took out a handful of small change.

"But just as he was about to give this to the woman, he chanced to look closely at her baby, and behold, it was only a great doll.

" 'Why,' he cried, 'that baby is a fraud, a sham.'

" 'Yes, your honor,' said the woman humbly. 'It was so hot I left the real one home to-day.' "—*Sabbath Recorder.*

Playing the Part.—Eugene Cowles saved two women bathers from drowning last summer in Lake Memphremagog. In making this rescue Mr. Cowles bruised his arm—it struck a rock as he dived in. Pointing to the scar the actor said:

"When I got that bruise I felt like a young Chicagoan named Littledale, who played with me in amateur theatricals in my early youth.

"Littledale, in one of our shows, had to leap into a river in order to escape from a wild beast.

"The stage was so arranged that the river was invisible. Littedale was to leap and disappear, striking a soft mattress in the wings, and at the same time a rock was to be dropt in a tub of water to create a splash.

"But, tho the leap worked all right in rehearsal, on the night of actual performance it went wrong. There was neither mattress nor tub there. When poor Littledale jumped he fell eight feet and landed on an oaken floor with a crash loud enough to wake the dead, and there was no splashing water to drown the crash, by Jove.

"The audience, expecting to hear a splash, and hearing instead the thunderous impact of Littledale's bones on the oak, set up a titter. But the heroic Littledale, equal to the occasion, silenced them.

"Heavens!' he shouted from below, 'the water's frozen!' "—*Home Magazine.*

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Bway at 6th Av. 34th. to 35th St.

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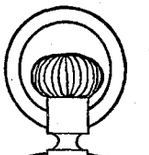

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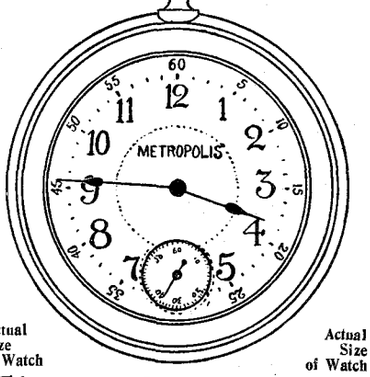

Actual Size of Watch

Actual Size of Watch

The "Metropolis"

Can you think of anything that would so add to the happiness of your boy as the possession of a watch? And you can buy at Macy's a full size, nickeled case watch, stem wind and push-in stem set, open-face dial, lever movement, a handsome, dependable watch, guaranteed for one year, for fifty-nine cents. Astonishing! ! !

The METROPOLIS watch is not a toy, it is a regulation man's size watch, an accurate timekeeper, with our guarantee behind it. We guarantee it to keep good time for one year; without abuse it will keep good time for ten years. It's the kind of a watch gentlemen take on a hunting or fishing trip, when they do not care to carry a costly timepiece. It is built for rough usage and will not get out of order. We recommend and guarantee this watch, and if any purchaser doesn't agree with us, that it is a better and handsomer watch than any that can be purchased anywhere else in the country for double the price, send it back to us and we will refund the price paid and the postage too.

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BILLINGS, MONT.

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Mythological.—"What does he call his new motor-car?" "The Scentaur."—*Judge.*

Barbarous.—In the *Town Topics* criminal libel suit there was much to contribute to metropolitan gaiety. In examining the talesmen for the jury to try the case against Norman Hapgood, who was charged with libeling Colonel Mann, they were all asked if they had ever read *Town Topics*. Three of them said that they had glanced over it in a barber-shop. The next talesmen had never even heard of the publication.

"I shave myself," said he.—*Green Bag.*

This Language of Ours.

Baby-powder—Powder to put on babies after bathing them.
Insect-powder—Not a parallel case.
Grass-seed—Seed from which grass is produced.
Birdseed—Irrelevant again.
Fish-food—Food for fishes to eat.
Seafood—Different.
Horseshoes—Shoes for horses to wear.
Kid gloves—Rule doesn't hold.
Baby buggy—Buggy for baby to ride in.
Top buggy—Not a buggy for a top to ride in.
Boot-tree—A tree to shape boots on.
Apple-tree—Not a tree to shape apples on.
Milk-cart—A cart to haul milk in.
Pushcart—Not a cart to haul the push in.
Kitten—A small cat.
Mitten—Not a small mat.—*Chicago News.*

George Blarney Cortelyou.

Who's Zoo in America.

By Wallace Irwin.

When you visited the mansion
Of T. R. to talk expansion,
  As the usher ushed you grandly through the portal, you
Doubtless, sitting in the lobby,
Saw a useful youth and nobby
  Typing letters—and that same was Mr. Cortelyou.
He had all the clerkly graces;
He could be in forty places
  All at once; could answer hurry calls, or grab a net
To seine in the rich profusion
Of some campaign contribution—
  Ever willing to do chores or sit in Cabinet.

Stick close to your desk, like George B. C.,
And you'll always hold an office with the G. O. P.

Night and day he was a very
Willing private secretary;
  He was Washington's most diplomatic resident;
He could mollify the Speaker,
Soothe an anxious office-seeker,
  Snub the bores and turn the cranks from Mr. President.
He was able to be hurried,
He was anxious to be worried;
  So at last, one day, King Theodore anointed him
To an office high and shivery,
The Lord of Free Delivery
  And Chancellor of Postage they appointed him.

Watch out for a job like the P. M. G.
And you'll always hold an office with the G. O. P.

But the Grand Old Plutocratic,
Knowing well his systematic
  Trick of wheedling financiers by arts mysterious,
Called him to the holy mission
Of the Lord Cashier's position—
  And the news made Wall Street's ecstasy delirious.
So he's now the High Mazoolix
Of the National Spondulix,
  At whose dignity, if you're inclined to chortle, you
Must remember how this novice
Rose from office-boy to office—
  Lo! the meteoric marvel, Mr. Cortelyou!

Be good to the Trusts and the G. O. P.
And some day you'll be appointed to the Treasuree.
—*From Collier's Weekly.*

From Factory to Home at Factory Prices.

Goods shipped on approval to be returned at our expense if not satisfactory.

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More than one hundred thousand customers satisfied with our high-grade furniture.

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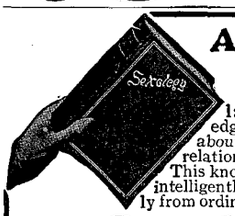

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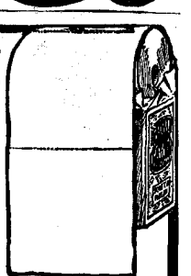

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Backward in Coming Forward.—It was on a suburban train. The young man in the rear car was suddenly addressed by the woman in the seat behind him.

"Pardon me, sir," she said: "but would you mind assisting me off at the next station? You see I am very large, and when I get off I have to go backward, so the conductor thinks I am trying to get aboard and helps me on again. He has done this at three stations."—*Argonaut.*

A Strange Tongue.—Philologers and others are respectfully invited to consider certain specimens of language contained in a Chicago dispatch to the Cleveland *Leader*. No foreigners need apply:

"He has the Indian sign on the Cubs.

"Brown went into the mess with little more than his glove and a stock of Terre-Haute sangfroid.

"The giant rescuer cleaned up the round.

"They combed Brown and his legatee fourteen times for long and short ones.

"Four of the five swats were scratches.

"To Dr. White is due a royal diadem of curry-combs to top off the horse-blankets.

"Dan O'Leary said Izzy would go off his bean.

"His slender hurling stem had been twisted.

"The shadowgraph pitching by White was too mystic.

"Following the swipe that started the merry-go-round.

"To the victors belong the horse-blankets. Also about $1,400 each in real money, which will eke out quite a bit on the doughnut circuit.

"Another bug oozed into the portals."—*New York Sun.*

The Maidens with the Acrobatic Eyes.—(Compiled after reading half a dozen modern novels.)—

"With her eyes she riveted him to the spot."

"Her eyes sparkled as they drank in every gesture."

"His conceit perished before the withering gaze of her scorn-filled eyes."

"Fixing her eyes upon the reclining form, she remained immovable."

"Her trained eyes penetrated every nook and corner of the desolate room."

"He stood rooted to the spot by her magnetic eyes."

"She permitted her eyes to rest upon the ceiling a moment, and then they roamed carelessly about the room."

"She returned his caress with a single glance from her beauteous brown orbs."

"Isabel's eyes took in everything that the room contained, and with a dignity befitting a queen she left the place."

"Slowly her eyes followed as he disappeared from view o'er the distant hilltop."—*Life.*

Ellenborough's Sarcasm.—There are few places that have given birth to more humor and wit than the court-room. Many have heard of the humor of the famous Lord Ellenborough.

One day a young member of the bar rose to address the court in a grave criminal case. "My unfortunate client——" he began, repeated it two or three times, and then stopped short.

"Go on, sir, go on!" said Ellenborough. "So far the court is with you."

At another time Randle Jackson, who despised technicality and reveled in eloquence, began his argument with "In the book of nature it is written——"

Ellenborough broke in with, "Be good enough to mention the page from which you are about to quote."

One day during an important criminal trial a surgeon was called to the stand, and when asked his profession he said, "I employ myself as a physician."

"But," said Ellenborough, "does any one else employ you as a physician?"

When Westmoreland was in the House of Lords he rose to give his opinion on a question in debate and said, "At this point I ask myself a question."

"And a stupid answer you are sure to get to it," murmured Ellenborough.—*Sunday Magazine.*

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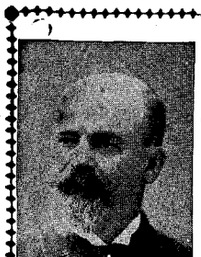

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CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

November 2.—Severe storms cause great damage along the northern Mediterranean coast, wrecking vessels at Toulon and causing floods in France and Italy.

In the London local elections the party advocating government ownership is badly beaten.

The Russian Government appropriates $250,000 for election expenses; the registration lists are small, owing to the exclusion of many voters.

November 3.—Representatives of the Powers sign the international wireless telegraph treaty at Berlin.

A convention of French Socialists declares its dissatisfaction with the program of the Clémenceau ministry.

November 4.—According to a letter of the Finance Minister, the French budget of 1907 will show a deficit of 175,000,000 francs.

The Moderate party of Cuba votes to disband and reorganize under another name.

Reports received at Shanghai from missionaries state that some 10,000,000 persons in Central China are facing starvation.

The third anniversary of the independence of Panama is celebrated.

November 5.—Fitz Thaulow, the Norwegian landscape artist, dies at Volendam, Holland.

Six hundred British sailors mutiny in the Portsmouth barracks, and destroy much property.

French Premier Clémenceau presents his program to the Chamber of Deputies, by whom it is accepted by a large majority. Among the reforms contemplated are workmen's pensions, an income tax, abolition of courts-martial, and revision of the mining laws.

November 7.—Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, British Ambassador at Washington, announces his retirement from the diplomatic service.

By an interpretation of the new election law, the Russian Senate disfranchises thousands of Socialists in the coming Douma elections.

November 8.—A band of terrorists blow up and rob a mail train on the Vienna-Warsaw line, getting away with a sum estimated at $580,000.

Replying to a message from the International Peace Association at Milan, the Pope urges all nations to take steps for the prevention of war.

Domestic.

November 2.—The General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church fixes the total sum to be appropriated for home and foreign missionary work for the coming year at $1,606,000.

The Pennsylvania Railroad announces a proposed ten-per-cent raise in the wages of all its employees, to take effect January 1.

Commander Robert E. Peary, the Arctic explorer, sends word from the North that his dash for the Pole ended within 203 miles from his goal, thus establishing a new record.

J. Pierpont Morgan pays a duty of $10,000 on two scrap-books of original Burns manuscripts.

November 3.—A conference between the Utes and the troops results in an agreement on the part of the Utes to return to Fort Meade, South Dakota, where they will be taken care of by the Government.

November 4.—A bulletin of the Department of Commerce and Labor shows an increase of 25 per cent in the steel trade for the first nine months of 1906 over the same months of last year.

John H. Ketcham, one of New York's Representatives in Congress, dies at his home. He had served almost continuously in Congress for the past forty years.

November 5.—Several men are killed in race riots at Wiggins, Miss.

By a decision of the United States Supreme Court, whites who have married into the Cherokee Indian Nation since 1875 are deprived of any rights to the nation's funds or lands.

November 6.—President Roosevelt dismisses from the army in disgrace an entire battalion of negro troops.

Gubernatorial, Congressional, and local elections are held throughout the country.

Arizona's adverse vote kills the Arizona-New Mexico joint-statehood proposition.

November 7.—J. T. Harahan is elected president of the Illinois Central Railroad, to succeed Stuyvesant Fish. The election gives E. H. Harriman control of the road and enables him to complete his plan for a line of railroad from coast to coast and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf.

It is announced in Washington that James R. Garfield will succeed Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock upon his retirement on March 4.

November 8.—President Roosevelt leaves Washington for a visit to the Panama Canal zone.

Suits are begun in the federal courts in Utah to recover thousands of acres of coal lands for the State from the Gould corporations.

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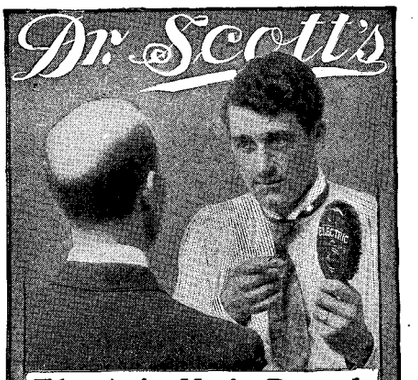

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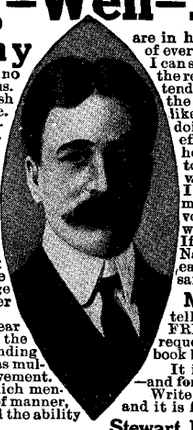

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

TO SEVERAL CORRESPONDENTS: *A* staked plain is "one whose boundaries have been marked off, as in sections"—this is the literal meaning of the term. The specific meanings (for the term has more than one) are different, however, and vary with the locality where the term is used.

The "llano estacado" of northwestern Texas and southeastern New Mexico are sometimes spoken of as "*the* staked plains," and to this territory the name was, perhaps, first applied as a corrupt translation of the Spanish term. The llano estacado (literally "palisaded plain") is a level region about 180 square miles in extent, which has derived its name from the fact that it is bounded on all sides by precipitous slopes or palisades. Another explanation of the term is found in the fact that the llano estacado, on account of the stake-like cacti that grow there in profusion, has the appearance of a staked plain. Still another attributes the name to the stalks of bear-grass which are left standing after the frost has killed their foliage.

Other and altogether different sources of origin attribute the term to the overland trail from the East to California, marked with stakes by John Fremont in 1848, and to the stakes driven by Indians in the plains of Texas and New Mexico to mark the trails between water-holes.

"X," Columbus, O.—"How should the derivative of the word *Panama* be used to indicate a dweller in that country?"

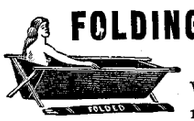
If "X" wishes to know how to designate a native, naturalized inhabitant, or resident of Panama, he may call him a *Panaman*. Various forms of derivative were suggested and used at the time that Panama became an independent republic, as Panamian, Panamanian, etc., but the Constitution of the republic settled the question by specifying that they are Panamans.

"M. H. S.," New York City.—"Please interpret for me the meaning of the word *unique*."

"Unique" is derived from the Latin *unicus*, single, from *unus*, one. In its strictly literal meaning the word implies "being the only one of its kind," but usage has given it also the meaning "rare." On this subject the STANDARD DICTIONARY (p. 1481, col. 1) says: "unique is *alone* of its kind; rare is *infrequent* of its kind." If we mean absolutely singular or without parallel we may say *quite unique*, this qualification being made necessary by the practice of using unique to mean rare.

"T. R. C." Albany, N. Y.—"In THE LITERARY DIGEST, for October 27 (p. 592) you write, 'The most perfect of ancient languages had the least letters in the alphabet.' How do you defend the use of the word *least* in the sentence quoted?"

We do not defend it for it needs no defense; we approve it as one of the meanings of the word—"less than all others."



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